THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle—Cheſter
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſb.—Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
York 3

APRIL, 1803.

CONTAINING

The Meteorological Diary for April 1803	298
The Average Prices of Corn for One Month	*ibid*
Correſpondence relative to the Literary Fund	299
Account of the Family of Burke or De Burgh	301
Inoculated Small Pox—Vaccine Inoculation	302
Character of Dr. Butler, late Biſhop of Hereford	*ib.*
Letter from Lord Marchmont on the Union	303
Letter from Lord Sunderland to E. of Wharton	304
Barton Houſe, Devonſhire—Sizergh Church	305
Medal—Probates of Wills—Chimney ſweepers	*ib*
Monumental Inſcriptions at Northfleet, Kent	306
Particular Deſcription of Northfleet Church	307
The PROJECTOR, a periodical Paper, N°XVII.	309
Cuckham Houſe—Weſt Wittering Chu., Suſſex	313
Herodotus—F. Beaumont—Miſcell. Remarks	*ib.*
Obſervations on the different Kinds of Croſſes	314
Sibylline Prediction of the Coming of Chriſt	*ibid*
Regulations relative to Admiſſion to Orders	315
The Society of Antiquaries—Rev. Mr. Eyre	316
Society for the Benefit of Chimney-ſweepers	317
Paintings preſerved from St. Stephen's Chapel	318
Remarks on Grecian Architecture, No. XV.	319
On the Uſe of the Liturgy in private Families	320
Miſcellaneous Obſervations on various Subjects	321
Inſcription on Pompey's Pillar—Mammoth	322
Mr. Malcolm on the Relief of the Sick Poor	323
Remarks on Population and Regiſter Returns	324
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No. LX.	325
Tichfield—Southampton—Netley Abbey, &c.	326
Allotment to Pariſh Clerk in lieu of Tythe	327
Sinking Fund for Redemption of National Debt	328
Comparative View of Small Pox and Cow Pox	*ibid.*
Mant's Publication of Warton's Poetical Works	329
Scenery round Portcheſter Caſtle—T. Paine	333
Genealogical Queries—Aldworth Family, &c.	*ib.*
Williams's Picturesque Excurſion thro' Devon	*ib.*
The beſt Mode of heating a Printing-office?	334
A Magnetic Ball for giving the Longitude?	*ib.*
Technical Terms in "Architect. Innovation"	336
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS . 337—	356
INDEX INDICATORIUS	356
SELECT POETRY, Antient and Modern . .	357
Proceedings in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament	362
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences	366
Domeſtic Occurrences—Fatal Duel, &c.	372
Gazette and Civil Promotions—Preferments	375
Additions and Corrections to former Obituaries	377
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Perſons	379—391
The Bill of Mortality—Prices of Flour, &c.	391
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks	392

Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of BARTON HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE, and of CUCKHAM HOUSE, SUSSEX; of SIZERGH CHURCH, WESTMORELAND, and of WEST WITTERING CHURCH, SUSSEX; &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1803.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1803

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1803
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	45	61	50	30,10	fair
28	42	63	50	,07	fair
29	50	60	52	29,88	fair
30	44	57	53	30,02	fair
31	44	66	47	,06	fair
April 1	45	67	50	29,80	fair
2	51	66	50	,62	fair
3	47	60	46	,63	showery
4	51	57	44	,80	fair
5	44	57	43	30,06	cloudy
6	45	56	44	,10	fair
7	43	58	47	,60	fair
8	46	50	46	,74	rain
9	45	52	47	,97	cloudy
10	44	58	46	30,20	fair
11	45	63	43	,28	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1803.
April	°	°	°		
12	42	55	43	,47	fair
13	39	56	44	,40	fair
14	45	68	49	,35	fair
15	48	68	50	,28	fair
16	47	69	50	29,90	fair
17	51	62	51	,89	fair
18	52	55	43	,85	showery
19	47	54	42	,60	showery
20	44	49	44	,26	showery
21	47	54	42	,21	showery
22	44	55	41	,32	showery
23	42	51	40	,70	showery
24	41	53	42	,80	showry thund[er]
25	44	51	41	,96	showery
26	39	54	43	,80	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Apr. 16, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlef.	57	4	36	0	24	2	24	1	30	7
Surrey	59	4	34	0	24	3	22	4	32	6
Hertford	53	4	35	6	24	8	21	4	36	0
Bedford	50	1	31	2	23	1	20	5	26	9
Hunting.	49	2	00	0	20	10	17	0	25	4
Northam.	52	4	29	6	21	0	17	6	27	8
Rutland	54	0	00	0	22	0	18	0	28	0
Leiceſter	55	2	00	0	22	11	18	7	32	0
Notting.	62	4	36	0	26	8	20	10	33	6
Derby	63	4	00	0	27	0	20	10	36	10
Stafford	61	5	00	0	26	1	20	5	35	6
Salop	58	2	38	8	25	6	20	6	00	0
Hereford	51	7	32	0	24	2	21	8	34	3
Worceſt.	54	5	32	0	24	7	23	7	33	11
Warwick	59	4	00	0	25	0	20	10	37	2
Wilts	55	4	00	0	24	6	20	6	36	4
Berks	56	10	00	0	22	6	22	6	33	1
Oxford	54	5	00	0	21	4	20	2	28	3
Bucks	51		00	0	22	6	21	0	30	1
Brecon	53	10	32	0	24	10	16	0	00	0
Montgo.	56	0	00	0	22	5	17	0	00	0
Radnor	53	10	00	0	24	0	19	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

56	5	36	7	24	1	19	5	31	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	56	6	33	6	22	8	25	0	29	9
Kent	54	0	00	0	24	9	21	9	30	3
Suſſex	51	4	00	0	24	6	20	10	00	0
Suffolk	53	9	32	0	21	6	19	2	26	3
Cambrid.	47	11	33	4	19	7	14	11	26	0
Norfolk	53	2	34	5	20	8	18	0	26	4
Lincoln	53	6	32	1	23	6	16	6	27	2
York	54	8	36	5	24	2	16	6	29	10
Durham	57	4	00	0	28	0	19	10	00	0
Northum.	51	3	40	0	21	1	18	4	00	0
Cumberl.	69	10	50	4	27	5	23	10	00	0
Weſtmo.	69	6	50	8	32	8	23	3	29	0
Lancaſt.	63	0	00	0	29	11	21	7	35	10
Cheſter	55	3	00	0	25	8	18	2	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	30	1	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	61	10	00	0	29	0	20	0	44	16
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	24	0	14	0	00	0
Carnarv.	60	0	42	0	25	4	16	0	00	0
Merioneth	63	6	48	0	32	0	22	8	00	0
Cardigan	62	0	00	0	18	0	12	2	00	0
Pembroke	49	3	00	0	20	5	13	4	00	0
Carmart.	56	0	00	0	23	0	13	8	00	0
Glamorg.	54	2	00	0	22	11	18	3	00	0
Glouceſt.	57	2	00	0	23	5	22	2	31	1
Somerſet	56	2	00	0	24	4	18	10	30	6
Monm.	56	9	00	0	24	1	00	0	00	0
Devon	61	1	00	0	22	4	18	11	00	0
Cornwall	59	6	00	0	22	2	19	3	00	0
Dorſet	56	9	00	0	22	7	19	10	00	0
Hants	53	11	00	0	22	6	20	11	33	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	56	2	36	0	24	4	20	5	28	0
2	52	2	32	8	21	1	17	6	26	2
3	53	2	34	5	20	8	18	0	26	4
4	53	5	32	1	23	0	16	5	27	2
5	54	0	40	0	22	10	19	0	31	6
6	69	8	50	5	28	9	23	7	29	0
7	61	0	36	7	28	6	21	0	35	10
8	61	9	45	0	28	1	15	6	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
9	55	5	36	7	21	6	14	4	31	6
10	56	8	36	7	24	0	20	1	30	11
11	60	3	36	7	22	3	19	1	31	6
12	55	0	36	7	22	6	20	5	33	6
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1803.

*** *We have very ſincere pleaſure in being allowed to lay before our Readers the following very intereſting and benevolent Correſpondence.*

1. *Directed to Col.* JAMES FITZPATRICK, Hollydale, *near* Bromley, Kent; *per* Sovereign.

SIR, *Madras, July* 20, 1802.

B

HY deſire of Major Kirkpatrick, reſident at Hyderabad, we have the pleaſure to remit you the incloſed bill, drawn by us on Meſſrs. David Scott and Co. of London, payable to your order, at three months ſight, for 4741. 19s. 6d. ſterling, being the proceeds of 4030 rupees ſubſcribed by the gentlemen at Hyderabad towards the Literary Fund; which has been eſtabliſhed in London under the beneficent exertions of a few gentlemen actuated by a ſpirit of benevolence and philanthropy which does them infinite honour.

We incloſe you a liſt of the ſubſcribers at Hyderabad; and we hope to ſucceed in obtaining farther ſubſcriptions to ſo laudable a purpoſe. We remain, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervants,

TULLOH, CONNEL, and BRODIE.

2. *Directed to Meſſrs.* TULLOH, CONNEL, *and* BRODIE.

Hollydale, Kiſton, Kent, March 15, 1803.

GENTLEMEN,

I am favoured by your letter of the 20th July laſt, encloſing a bill on Meſſrs. David Scott and Co. for 474l. 19s. 6d. the amount of a ſubſcription patronized by the Reſident at the Nizam's court, and munificently promoted by the officers on detachment there. With ſuitable acknowledgments to thoſe gentlemen for the diſtinguiſhed honour they have paid to my recommendation, I requeſt them to rely on my aſſurances that this ſum, on its earlieſt receipt, ſhall be transferred to the Fund, in behalf of which I beſpoke my Son's good offices ſoon after his appointment to the reſidency. I hold myſelf amply rewarded for this interpoſition in being deputed to offer up its fruits at the ſhrine to which I wiſh them to be dedicated; an office in itſelf acceptable, and enhanced in a ſuperior degree by my ſeparate eſtimation, on account of the incenſe that muſt ariſe from it. This, it may readily be conceived, muſt prove peculiarly grateful to a Parent, who has deſtined three Sons to a diſtant ſervice, with letters alone for their ſupport and advancement in it. From the produce of theſe, in a climate favourable to their increaſe, I was encouraged to aſk a ſmall tithe in kind for ſuch as had ſowed and reaped not, whoſe harveſts had failed, either from blights, from an ungrateful ſoil, or from want of a genial ſun to forward and ripen them. In preferring this ſuit, I reſted its ſucceſs rather on the ſenſibility of the heart to which it was addreſſed, than on paternal influence or filial flexibility. Thoſe who poſſeſs hearts of this texture are continually in ſearch of objects to gratify and keep them in exerciſe, fearful as it were, that Beneficence itſelf might ruſt for want of it. By a cypher, altogether their own, they interpret the requeſts of others into favours conferred upon themſelves,

themſelves, and to all appearance, rather than loſe, they would enter into a contract for them. He to whom the preſent boon was made has refined on this ſpecies of avarice; and, in the true ſpirit of monopoly, has raiſed the price I had ſet upon the conceſſion to ſuch a pitch, by appointing the petitioner to be the bearer of the tithe-ſheaves, that he has made at leaſt one bankrupt in gratitude by this additional charge. However my credit may be momentarily affected by this untoward diſaſter, I am firmly perſuaded, that in the quarter where a ſimilar claim muſt ſoon take place, the aſſets will be found fully equal to the diſcharge of it; for if it is true, that gratitude thrives beſt in cultivated ſoils, the crop to be raiſed on a literary enclоſure muſt border on exuberance. I truſt in this caſe to being accommodated with a ſmall ſhare of the redundance to make good the deficiency on my part; and even after this a ſufficient ſtore, I hope, will be reſerved for future calls on it, which, from your flattering intimation, can be at no great diſtance.

In offering a juſt tribute to the Leader in a cauſe which muſt date its eventual ſucceſs from his firſt adoption, I have ſtill to lament the failure that has deprived me of the names of thoſe who ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported it; for though, in particular inſtances, Beneficence ſpreads a veil over her bounties to conceal them from public view, yet her ends may ſometimes be beſt promoted by proclaiming them. This alternative ſhould invariably be reſorted to whenever her intereſts are committed to the conduct of example, in which the magnetic and electric properties are wonderfully combined; and it is hence I regret the ſuppreſſion of names which are links in the chain for communicating its influence. Yet under a banner ſuch as that lately diſplayed on the banks of the Mooſi, conſecrated by Philanthropy, and ſupported by Zeal; outſtripping Precept in its courſe, and, like Fame, acquiring ſtrength in its progreſs; under colours which have rouſed even a recluſe into action, and which, in an age of chivalry, would have charmed Genius from the bondage of Fortune by their magic attraction; ſhall we deſpair under theſe, in times leſs marvellous, of attaining the end of enchantment by moral agency? In an appeal, whether to the heart or purſe, if the firſt approaches are the moſt difficult, theſe are already ſurmounted; each in its turn has been ſubdued and ſurrendered.

Such then is the back ground, and ſuch the foundation on which our future hopes are to be raiſed. The front preſents a ſpacious field for the exerciſe of zeal, and furniſhes proſpects that might turn an Enthuſiaſt into a prophet, and lead him to predict, "that the victory gained in the Decan will be followed by a ſecond in the Carnatic; and that Perſeverance will take no repoſe till the banner of Hyderabad is diſplayed on the banks of the Ganges. To the ſucceſs of this prediction in its full extent I could ſay Amen moſt devoutly; but, with a ſhort prayer for its conſummation, I ſhall reſt ſatisfied with the hope you expreſs of its partial accompliſhment, and, inſtead of anticipating it in the bud, I will ſtrive to reſiſt the pleaſure of gazing on the bloſſom, or of regaling on the fruit, even in idea, till you announce the approach of the one and the maturity of the other.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient and moſt faithful ſervant, JA. KIRKPATRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *April 6.*

THE biographers of Edmund Burke ſeem to have met with conſiderable difficulty, in their endeavours to aſcertain the birth-place of that great man. Biſſet, in his firſt edition of his candid and inſtructive life of Burke, aſcribes the honour of his birth-place to Limerick;

rick; and, in a ſubſequent edition, to Dublin.

I have been informed, by a gentleman of reſpectability, that he was born at Bloomfield, a ſmall farm, or villa, on the beautiful banks of the Blackwater, about two miles from Fermoy. Mr. Biſſet is certainly miſtaken, in ſtating, that the Earl of Mayo is the only titled Burke of the preſent day. The family of Burke was originally written *De Burgh*, which name is borne by the Marquis and Earl of Clanricarde, chief of the family, and the firſt on the liſt of marquiſſes of Ireland. He farther ſtates, that the families of Burke, or Bourke, in Ireland, were branches of the family of Lord Bourke (meaning perhaps Burgh). The Hiſtory of Ireland gives the following account of the origin of this family:—John, Earl of Comyn, in Normandy (lineal deſcendant of Charles, duke of Ingelheim, fifth ſon of Charlemagne, King of France), was ſurnamed De Burgh, from being general of the king's forces, and governor of his chief towns. His ſon, Harlowen de Burgo, married Arlotte, mother of William, duke of Normandy, conqueror of England, and had two ſons, *viz.* Robert, created, in 1068, by his half brother, Earl of Cornwall; and Odo, Biſhop of Baieux, created Earl of Kent. William Fitz Adelm de Burgh (ſon of Adelm, grandſon of the firſt Earl of Cornwall, and uncle of Hubert de Burgo, the great Earl of Kent, by Agnes, daughter of Lewis VII. King of France), ſettled in Ireland, in the reign of Hen. II. of which kingdom he was governor, in 1177, and was anceſtor of the different families of De Burgh, Bourke, and Burgh, which have been ennobled in many branches, now extinct. From the elder branch, were the De Burghs, earls of Ulſter, which dignity was carried into the royal family by the marriage of Elizabeth de Burgh, only child and heireſs of William, Earl of Ulſter, with Elonel, Duke of Clarence, 3d ſon of King Edward III. and in his wife's right Earl of Ulſter. The iſſue of this marriage was Roger, Earl of March and Ulſter, declared, in 1385, heir apparent to the crown. The earls of Clanricarde, ſo created 1543, are the preſent chiefs of this family.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

HAD the laſt paragraph of my letter (ſee pp. 212, 213,) been more ſpecifically expreſſed, I am perſuaded the Editor's note (the truth of which is fully admitted) would have been deemed unneceſſary. Of the proportion of deaths in the Natural Small Pox, I have had ocular demonſtration, both in the North and Weſt of England; more eſpecially in country villages, the nurſeries of our large cities and towns, remote from medical aſſiſtance, or in places where gentlemen of the faculty had not been converts to the modern ſyſtem. This was actually the caſe 40 years ago; and even, in ſome towns of conſiderable population, little more than 30 years ago; and if the proportion of deaths from the natural way be, at preſent, more favourable, it is, doubtleſs, to be attributed to the better mode of treatment, which now more generally prevails, ſince the practice of inoculation.

Of the great ſucceſs of Inoculation with the matter of the Small Pox, I have read ſome accounts; but have heard many more from various medical gentlemen; of whom, ſome have viſited Ireland profeſſedly for that purpoſe, and others have formed eſtabliſhments in various parts of this kingdom. A gentleman, of but little medical knowledge, was, ſome years ſince, eſtabliſhed in this peculiar branch of the profeſſion, who was in the habit of inoculating whole pariſhes, at a very moderate ſtated price. It is ſcarce 20 years ſince I firſt became acquainted with ſome of the family; at which time, they had inoculated near 15,000 perſons, moſtly in villages

lages and ſmall towns, and in a few years afterwards the number was conſiderably more than 20,000. From perſons well acquainted with their practice, it was agreed, that not one in a thouſand of their patients miſcarried. This was on the very boundary of Wilts and Hants, and is well known to every perſon then reſident in its vicinity.

Whether the Small Pox may have been more conſtant in the metropolis, and a few other very populous cities and towns, in Great Britain, ſince inoculation has leſſened the alarm of infection, I pretend not to determine: but, ſuppoſing this to be the caſe, and that a ſmall proportional increaſe of deaths in the Small Pox may, in ſuch places, be the conſequence (for, in this caſe, I cannot proceed upon facts, though theſe might be aſcertained from the annual bills of mortality, at leaſt in London), I cannot perſuade myſelf that ſuch proportional increaſe, if it really exiſts, is any way adequate to the effect of counteracting theſe advantages in the country. I have no object in theſe remarks but the inveſtigation of truth; but the facts now ſtated ſo far as they go, and we can only reaſon from partial or limited experience to eſtabliſh general principles, eſpecially in political ſcience, are probably entitled to a ſerious attention.

If the Vaccine Inoculation, or any other mode of alleviating a malady, ſo long the ſcourge and dread of mankind, is found equally effectual to arreſt the contagious enemy, and pre-occupy the ground he has ſo long marked as his own; may every ſucceſs attend it! and may it either go hand in hand with Inoculation of matter of the Small-pox, or ſuperſede it altogether, as by ſucceſsful experience it ſhall be found to merit! SEVERIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aylesbury, April* 12.

DURING a ſhort viſit paid to a reſpectable friend at Farnham in Surrey, about the ſummer of 1771 or 1772, I frequently heard of the very correct conduct and amiable piety of the late Biſhop of Hereford, and have treaſured up ſeveral anecdotes concerning him, which, with your permiſſion, I will lay before you.

He was unaffuming, and diffident; diſputing ſeldom, and then wtih great candour and civility.

My friend was preſent at ſeveral diſputations, which he maintained with her brother, who was a learned and ingenious Deiſt. They never loſt their temper, but always preſerved their urbanity. His ſevere indiſpoſition prevented him from preaching often; but, when he did, it ſeems, it was a ſpiritual regale. He chearfully aſſiſted the vicar, whenever he was indiſpoſed. Previous to a ſevere operation to which he ſubmitted, he reſigned himſelf to the will of his great Maſter; and in a moſt ſolemn manner took leave of Mrs. Butler, and his domeſtics one by one.

God was pleaſed to ſpare his valuable life; but I never ſaw him afterwards, as his deſerved preferment which ſoon followed cauſed him to leave that part of the country; but I frequently call to mind his mild but ſerious countenance, and graceful attention to his wife, who was, as well as himſelf, univerſally eſteemed in that neighbourhood. I honour his memory; and am confidently perſuaded, that the volume of Sermons, which, as it were, he bequeathed to us before his death, will be of great utility to the Chriſtian world; and earneſtly pray that his ſucceſſor may take up the mantle which he dropped.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 16.

IF the following comes within the nature of your Magazine, I ſhall hope ſome time to ſee an anſwer to it.

From any point A* without a

* I have not drawn a figure, as not neceſſary to explain my meaning; though one may, perhaps, be wanted in proving what is required.

given

given circle, let two tangents to the circle be drawn; and let the chord be drawn which joins the two points of contact. Let any quadrilateral figure be so inscribed in the circle, that its two diagonals shall both pass through the middle point of the above chord. Let two opposite sides of the quadrilateral figure be produced till they meet in B. Draw A B, and prove it parallel to the above chord. Y. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

THE liberality of a gentleman in the North, to whom the publick are indebted for more than one County History, enables me to present to your readers the following original letters to the earl of Wharton, a nobleman who performed a distinguished part in the reign of Queen Anne. AN ANTIQUARY.

MY LORD, *Edenbrugh, 19th November*, 1706.

I HAD the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 31st July last, by the Lord Ross, who did me the kindness to call at my house on his way to Edenbrugh, and gave me the satisfactory account of your Lordship's hearty inclinations to the Union, and of your prudent diligence to advance it in the treaty, such as I would have expected of your good understanding.

I had been long wishing an opportunity to assist in that design, being convinced that an Union of the kingdoms is the only solid way to secure the religion and liberty, to encrease the power and significancy of this island, and to establish the peace of it.

I would have written to your Lordship sooner, but delayed till I might observe the motions of our Parlement. I had discovered some time ago, that in all corners of the countrey endeavours were used to possess the people with fears about it, and great prejudices against it, as if it would bring slavery upon them, destroy the litle trade they have, and make them miserable beyond a possibility of remedy: but especially that it would overturn the Church Government established here, which the people are so addicted to, that they can suffer as much for it as I think they would for Christianity itself.

Some had so influenced the most part of our preachers, to whom the people have great regard, that it is scarcely possible to perswade them to a true notion of the Union, or to any good thoughts of it, though there has been much pains taken by others to doe it.

When the Parlement mett it was easy to find out who had been the fomenters of the fears and doubts causing the aversion; and it is evident enough the opposers in Parlement have been the authors of very bad impressions upon the cleargy and lower people; yet I am of opinion, that the fancies they have taken up will soon evanish, and will not be the hinderance of concluding a treaty.

Upon the 4th current, the house came to a question, approve the first article of the treaty, or not, with this provision, that if other articles be not adjusted by the Parlement, the agreeing to the first should be of no effect.

The voters present were 199, of which 110 were approvers; 88 were opposers, of these 66 entered their dissent, and protested, 17 would not join in the dissent, becaus they differed from the approvers, only in that they were not for putting a question upon the first article, till votes should pass upon the 4th, 5th, and some other following articles; and I think the most part of, if not all the 17, are for an entire Union if the terms please them.

Several very understanding and well-affected members find difficulties in some of the articles, whereof they apprehend some to be insuperable, unless they meett with a remedy from the wisdom of England.

Many of the more judicious members are little moved by the cross humour raised among the people by the pains of ill-designing men, while it is founded only upon speculation; for they think that will evanesh. But if the multitude of the lower people shall at the beginning feel a sensible prejudice by the execution of any article, then the danger may prove greater among a hott stubborn vulgar than can well be foreseen.

I cannot vett condescend upon particulars, which I will doe when I am able to explain them more distinctly. This I can say in the general, that I am only apprehensive of such things as may universally affect the common people before they can have much relish of the advantages which certainly will in course be the product and fruit of an Union.

In the beginning of this session, these who in the last were called the New Party, made up of the Peers and Gentlemen

tlemen who were laid aſide from public employment, and the Council of the year 1705, and others their friends upon whom they have influence, who have ſtill ſtuck together, above twentie-four in number, were much ſuſpected that they would goe croſs to the miniſters now intruſted; but, God be thanked, they have not done ſo; for which they merite eſteem and thanks from all who wiſh well to her Majeſty and her kingdoms. They have carried themſelves, and concurred as perſons of honour and underſtanding, for promoveing the common good, without any appearance of reſentment towards the ſe now employed. Whereas, if they had joined with the oppoſers of the Union, the promoters of it here were not able to carrie it through.

As for the proteſters, I am confident, the farr greater part, if not all of them, are deſigning to make way for the St. Germain's youth, and to devide theſe kingdoms. They well diſcern that an Union extinguiſhes all hope of that ſort, and therefor they will certainly embrace any means that can prevent an union: but, as the friends to it cannot miſs to outvote the other, if inſuperable difficulties, of the kind I have mentioned, be not found in ſome of the articles, or if found, be removed or redreſſed by the prudent aſſiſtance of your Lop, and ſuch as you in your parlement, I doubtt not the treaty will be brought to a happy concluſion: which I heartily wiſh, and therein I ſhall labour to be as much aſſiſtant here, as can be in the power of, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's much obliged,
and moſt humble ſervant,
MARCHMONT *.

If your Lop needs to writt to me, the gentleman who delivers this, has a way to have it brought with certainty to me.

My ſhakering hand ſerves me not to writt; therefor I make uſe in this of my ſon, Sir Andrew's.

My Lord, *23d November.*

The difficulties and warm debates which hapned in the Houſe, led me to delay the ſending my letter, till I could give you this farder account.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th, articles of the treaty are approven with the like proviſion as the firſt is; but the carrieing of theſe votes was with a great deal of wrangle and conteſt, even as much upon the 4th (wherein we expected little reſiſtance) as upon any of the former; whereby it is eaſy to diſcern the deſign of the oppoſers; yett our greater difficulty is to keep many, by whom we muſt carie our votes, from being miſled, by the deſigning oppoſers, with the ſubtile pretences they make ſo plauſible, as are of danger to prevail upon the leſs underſtanding ſort of well-meaning perſons.

The 5th article is this day approven, with this alteration, the diet is changed, from the time of ſigning the treaty for the Union to the time of ratyfiing the treaty.

I know not how your parlement may like this; but I am hopeful, that an affair of ſo manyfold advantages to this iſland, as an entire Union may prove, will not ſtop upon diffrences of leſſer moment.

What I foreſee of this ſort brings to my remembrance a very old treaty betwixt Rehoboam and the tribes of Iſrael, and of the wiſe advice which the old councillers gave to him. This ſimilitude halts, as commonly all doe; yet I believe your Lordſhip will find ſomething in it that may be of uſe. I ſhall add no more now; but that I am your Lordſhip's humble ſervant, M.

My Lord, *Whitehall, Sept. 25th,* 1708.

I HAD the honour of yours laſt poſt; and am very glad to find you have ſuch kind intentions towards your humble ſervants here. The day you have named for being in town, the 2d of October, will be as convenient as is poſſible; for the Queen goes on Tueſday, the 5th; ſo that if we go that ſame day, or the next, we ſhall have your company two days here before; which I hope you will let us have; for indeed it will be neceſſary; for there has been a tranſaction of great conſequence on foot, which I have had ſome ſhare in, and which I muſt give you ſome account off, that we may talk together of it before we go to Newmarkett. I will only ſay at preſent, that I have puſhed it far as was poſſible, and nott without proſpect of ſucceſs; and I am confident you will like what I have done; for, if it ſucceeds, every thing we wiſh follows of courſe. As for your going to Newmarkett, we will take care to carry you. I will trouble you with no more now, onely beg you to believe, that nobody can be with more perfect truth and reſpect,

Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,
SUNDERLAND *.

Mr.

* See the autographs of theſe noble Peers, in Plate I.

Fig. 1. BARTON House, DEVONSHIRE.

Fig. 2. SIZERGH Church, WESTMORELAND.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Sunderland

Mr. URBAN, *March* 26.

ACCORDING to my promiſe, I ſend you the ſketch *(Plate I. fig.* 1.) of Barton houſe, in North Tawton, Devon. I can gain little information about its antient poſſeſſors; indeed none that would be at all intereſting to any of your readers. The houſe had formerly a right wing, which was cut down about 50 years ago.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 28.

I BEG leave to preſent you with a drawing of Sizergh church, Weſtmoreland, from the pencil of a friend *(fig.* 2.)

This antique fabrick is built of freeſtone, with the exception of a wing, in which is a porch in imitation of the Saxon, which was added by the good Bp. Wilſon, whilſt chaplain to William Earl of Derby, in 1692. By-the-by, the worthy and pious man did not ſhew himſelf an adept in architecture, becauſe the remainder of the church is built in the rude Gothic ſtyle which prevailed in the reign of Richard III. at which time the church at Sizergh was built, at leaſt ſuch is my opinion; but I ſpeak it under correction.

The Youghall family (of which was the Sir John Youghall who was ſhot by an arrow at the ſiege of Joppa (Hiſtoire de la Croix par Froiſart, at Paris, 1643) cauſed in memory of that event the family arms to be affixed above the South portico, of which I have ſent a copy. Thoſe of the family of Martlemere (a lion couchant, Gules, with three arrows Argent), are alſo affixed to the North entrance. As there is no ſingularity about the latter, except their being ſuperbly ornamented and painted on oak, I have not ſent them.

Yours, &c. P. WOODWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

WILL ſome of your correſpondents do me the favour of explaining the *ſilver medal (fig.* 3.) in my poſſeſſion? where, and on what account the ſame was coined?

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

POST-OBIT, LXXII. p. 1094, is quite miſtaken as to the neceſſity of a new probate on the death of a truſtee. The only caſe that I can think of in which it could be neceſſary, is that of a ſole truſtee dying inſolvent, and his family refuſing to take out letters of adminiſtration.

So long as unjuſt men are to be found, ſo long muſt legatees, as well as other claimants, be ſubject to the inconvenience of being driven to a law-ſuit to recover their juſt due. It is, however, too true that executors do often waſte the goods of their teſtator by negligence, by unneceſſary delays, or by wilfully occaſioning ſuits.

I could not have imagined it poſſible that any one could have attempted to divert humanity from interfering in the caſe of the poor Chimney-ſweepers, p. 1109; a ſet of beings the moſt wretched that are to be found in this country, and whoſe ſituation is, I believe, far, very far, worſe than that of a Negro in the Weſt Indies. The latter is beat, whipped, and tormented by a cruel taſk maſter; ſo is the miſerable chimney-ſweeping boy. But the Negro has his hut, his garden, his hours of leiſure, and his food; the Chimney-ſweeper's lodging is on the ſoot-bags in a cellar, and in many inſtances ſcarce any food to eat. The invention of a wheel turned by a jack-aſs is curious, and ſhould be offered for the premium which ſome truly benevolent perſons will give for the invention of the beſt machine to be ſubſtituted in lieu of the preſent cruel mode of cleaning chimneys. Your correſpondent does not ſay whether the aſs which he recommends is one with four legs or two.

It was a moſt excellent *Project* that your friend the *Projector projected* when he determined on entertaining your readers every month. I hope he will long continue to ſend you pieces of equal wit, humour, and good ſenſe, with thoſe which have appeared. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

YOU now receive the principal inſcriptions which have been placed in Northfleet church ſince the publication of Dr. Thorpe's "Regiſtrum."

On the Eaſt wall of the North aile is a handſome monument of white marble, under an elegant female buſt on a bracket.

"H. S. E.
Urſula uxor Jacob. Fortrye, gen.
patri or^a Roberto Chadwick,
arm^o navis Bellicæ præf.
Mortem obiit VII^mo cal. Jun. MDCCXL
annum ætatis agens XXI. Hoc brevi vitæ
curriculo tantâ fuit pietate, ut quæcunque
aut

aut filiæ aut uxoris ſint ornamenta virtutes
haud facile huic invenient parem."

Arms. Arg. three boars heads eraſed S. armed of the firſt langued G. *Fortrye*; impaling G. eight martlets proper, 3, 2. 3. with an eſcutcheon of pretence, Arg. a creſcent G. Chadwick.

In the North aile, on a black marble, are the following arms: Feſs of 6. On a canton a lion paſſant, *Lancaſter*; impaling *Fortrye*, above.

"Mathew Lancaſter, eſq. one of the eight ſworn clerks of his Majeſty's Remembrancer of his Exchequer, ſon of Henry Lancaſter, of the county of Norfolk, eſq. died 6 Oct. 1727, aged 66. Alſo Heſter Lancaſter his wife, daughter of James Fortrye, eſq. by whom he had ſix ſons and three daughters, December 1728, aged 63."

In the nave, on a blue ſtone:

"Heſter Coaſt, eldeſt daughter of William Stacey Coaſt, eſq. of Sevenoaks, ob. 21mo Oct. 1801—20.

Near the above, on a blue ſtone. Below theſe arms: Party per feſs of 6, a canton; impaling three lions rampant. Creſt, a fire-beacon in blaze.

"David Fuller of Maidſtone, eſq. clerk of the peace for this county upwards of 50 years, died 6 Sept. 1753, aged 88.

Mary, relict of the above, 25th October 1774, 86. Stacy Coaſt of Maidſtone, couſin to Mrs. Fuller, died 9 May 1780, aged 54.

Mary, relict of Stacey Coaſt, died 28 July 1786, 61."

Near the North door in the nave, on a blue ſtone:

"James Elliot, eſq. captain of one of his Majeſty's independant company of Invalids at Tilbury, died at Wombwell hall, 26 Jan. 1789, aged 55."

On a grey ſtone, left of the above:

"Mrs. Margaret Hill died 27 July 1780, aged 44; alſo Joſhua Hill, her huſband, 1785, aged 47."

On the Eaſt wall of the North aile is a handſome marble monument, with fluted pilaſters, pediment, and baſe.

"To the memory of James Fortrye, eſq. who died 25 Aug. 1727, aged 58, and Eliz. Seymour his firſt wife, by whom he had no iſſue.

"Secondly to Roſamond Elcocke of Barrham, in this county, by whom he had three children; James, Roſamond, and Mary. Roſamond died in Mar. 1720, and lies buried here.

"Here likewiſe lies Roſamond his wife, ob. 27 May 1737, 52.

Georgius Eliott, hujus parœciæ, armiger,
[Gilberti
Eliott de Stobs, bart. nepos, ob. 14 Martii, 1770.

Maria filia præfati Ja Fortrye, uxor Georgii Eliott, ob. 10 April 1789.

Maria filia Geor. & Mariæ Eliott unica, Johannis Curtey, vicarij de Dartford, uxor merito dilectiſſima.

Pregnans, et non ſufficientibus, ad 13am partam viribus, morte occubuit, Oct 1mo A. D. 1788. æt. 42.

Eu! morum ſuavitate erga omnes vixit, atque adeo eximiis
ingenii, virtutis & pietatis laudibus præſtitit, ut
videretur omnium admiratio, & amor. Ablata heu! ex
oculis, ſingulorum excitavit deſiderium & querimoniam.

Suis tulit damnum ineffabile, e liberis ejus ſeptem filij, & tres filiæ, ſunt ſuperſtites."

On a flat ſtone in the Nave, below theſe arms: A chevron between three pheons. Creſt, a demy eagle holding in his beak a thiſtle ſlipt:

"H. S. E.

Joſephus Smart, vir, omnibus, tam notis, quam
ſuis, merito carus, ob. an. æt. LII.
M,DCC,XXXVI.

Hic quoque ſepulta eſt Maria ejus uxor, mulier
probitate ingeniique ſuavitate, nulli ſecunda.
Ob. an. æt. LXV. M.DCC.XLI.

In the chancel, on the North wall by the North door, on a plain marble tablet:

"Near this place is depoſited the body of Mr. John Tildon, late of Iſield court in this pariſh; 14 Jan. 1788, aged 63.

Alſo Mrs. Tildon, relict of the above, 13 Jan. 1788, 62."

On the South wall of the South aile, on a tablet of white marble:

"Walter, ſon of Robert Lord Viſcount Moleſworth, who died 27th Feb. 1773, aged 79, directed his corpſe to be laid in the adjacent vault, in which are depoſited thoſe of his late dear wife, deceaſed 28 May, 1763. And alſo, of his much loved daughter Elizabeth, who expired on the 17 Aug. 1766; alſo of his dear daughter Mary, who died the laſt of July 1772.

"Never fond of monumental compliment, he forbad any uſe of them in regard to the carcaſes below, renouncing for himſelf all kind of merit here; and truſting only for pardon and acceptance in the boundleſs mercies of God, through the prevailing merits of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt."

On

On a blue ſtone in the floor of the South tranſept:

"George Saint Lo, eſq. of this pariſh, commander of the navy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chiffinch, eſq. of Milton, co. Kent; by whome he left iſſue Elizabeth and Mary, ob. 15 Sept. 1718, aged 63.

Alſo Eliz. his wife, ob. 2 June 1736, 65.

In the nave, on a blue ſtone;

"Everard Goodman, gent. one of the ſworn clerks in the high court of Chancery, ob. 1743, an. æt. 67.

And Anna, wife of Everard Goodman, formerly wife of John Maſon, late of Maidſtone in Kent, eſq. ob. 1745, 71."

Near the laſt is another blue ſtone;

"Naſh Maſon, eſq. of Queen's-ſquare, Middleſex, ſon of Ann Goodman by John Maſon, her firſt huſband, late of Maidſtone, eſq. ob. 10 October 1788, 82."

In the South aile, on a blue ſtone:

"Mary, wife of Henry Cranke, citizen and merchant of London, daughter of Henry St. Lo, eſq. Com. of his Majeſty's navy, ob. 21 June 1762."

Near the North door of the nave is a mural tablet of white marble, thus inſcribed:

"This marble was erected by Sir John Whiteford, bart. to the memory of his moſt beloved ſon Allan Whiteford, who died at Northfleet, Sept. 7, 1776, aged 13 years."

As you enter this large church from its porch, which is on the South, its dignity impreſſes on you an idea of its having been formerly collegiate, the interior poſſeſſing more ſtate and ſolemnity than we commonly meet with in a country pariſh church. It conſiſts of a nave and two ailes, with a large chancel, divided from it by a high pointed arch, and a modern ſow ſcreen with pointed mouldings. The whole is nearly 150 feet long by 60 broad, of which the chancel is 45 by 33. The ailes are ſeparated from the nave by five pointed arches. The Weſt end of the choir finiſhes with a handſome gallery (erected in 1740; John Tildon, John Allen, churchwardens) for the village choir, well conducted by Mr. Edw. Beſt, who has been more than 30 years pariſh clerk. The performers are working men. They are inſtructed at the pariſh expence; and thus furniſhed with books and accompanying inſtruments, they do honour to themſelves, to their pariſh, and to our excellent Eſtabliſhed Church.

From the Weſt end of this gallery to the Weſt door is an open ſpace of 45 feet by 60, being the width of the nave and two ailes. In the South wall of the chancel is a receſs, enriched with pointed and ſculptured mouldings, for the *piſcina*, or baſon, with a ſtone ſhelf. Alſo three ſtone ſeats, or ſtalls, with buttreſſes, and equally enriched ſubdivided canopies. Much has been written by Antiquaries on the purpoſe for which theſe ſtone ſeats were intended. From the rubrick of Miſſals it appears probable they were occupied by the prieſt, deacon, and ſubdeacon, during ſome part of the high or ſolemn maſs. The opinion that they were for confeſſionals, or for the viſitor and his clerical friends, are equally objectionable. Near theſe ſtalls, cloſe to the South wall, lies on the floor a ſtone reſembling a low altar tomb, which appears to have been originally ornamented, as there are remains of two ſemi-octagonal columns riſing from it, which has been broken off. There is no inſcription to be ſeen, it being covered with white-waſh. For what this has been erected, is matter of conjecture.

At the top of the South aile is alſo another receſs for the baſon and the accompanying ſtalls. Within the South wall, at the top of which has probably ſtood an altar, is a chantry to ſome pious benefactor. There is a third niche for the piſcina, like the two former, at the top of the North aile, but no ſtalls. The ſite of the former altar is now occupied on the floor by graveſtones. In the centre of the nave, near the Weſt door, and facing the porch, is a large octagon font, deep, and lined with lead, having a pointed cover of wood; it is ſupported by an octagon column, ſtanding on three grieces, or ſteps. Many of the braſs plates are gone ſince the inſcriptions in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe were tranſcribed. The venerable relique of Peter de Lacy, 1375 (a plate of which is to be ſeen in the Cuſtumale Roffenſe, 1788,) *quondam rector iſtius eccleſiæ et prebendarius prebendæ de Swerdes in eccleſia cathedrali Dublin*, has loſt part of the effigies, but the inſcription round the verge remains legible. This tomb, we were informed, was opened 20 years ago by Capt. Wm. Webber, who then lived at Orme houſe in this pariſh, having obtained leave ſo to do of the lay impropriator of the great tithes; he, Lacy, being buried

in

in the chancel, the body was found wrapt in ſomething like a winding ſheet of leather, or ſkin, undecayed. The bones of moſt parts, even of the ſcull, were almoſt mouldered away, and ſhrunk to duſt. The front hair of the forehead was ſaid to be perfectly undecayed, and of an auburn hue; reſembling in ſhape the portrait on the braſs, then unremoved.

Over this tomb ſtand an old table and benches for pariſh buſineſs; for, it is remarkable, large in the extreme as this church is, the officiating clergyman has no veſtry room. By the elevated ſite of this church it is open to all winds, with five old doors and many injured windows; ſo that to ſay it is not a warm church in winter is eaſily believed, and, for the ſake of our national religion, much to be lamented.

In the nave are many antient tombſtones of blue ſlab, with ſculptured croſſes, bottoné, fitché, raiſed upon its ſurface; the ſtone tapering to the Eaſt end, and on which appear no reliques of inſcription. The Communion table is of wood, coloured like veined marble, and on the pannel over it, "This altar was erected anno Dom. 1794; Mr. John Allen, Mr. Wm. Gladdiſh, churchwardens." The pulpit is of oak, an hexagon, plainly panneled, and fixed to the North pier of the chancel arch. On the ninth ſtep near the top aſcending to it, is a receſs, or niche, on the ſtone pier to which it is fixed. On its margin are two hooks, and on the other ſide a hole to receive a bolt. This could not be formed in a main pillar of a large church without ſome great object. Was it part of the rood loft? I think this is the general ſite, *ante gradum chori*. At the Eaſt end of the chancel, under the King's arms, are four compartments, on which, on a gold ground, are 1. the Lord's Prayer; 2. the Firſt Table, or Duty to God. 3. the Second Table, or Duty to our Neighbour; 4. the Creed. The following texts of Scripture are alſo conſpicuous. On the North pillar, facing the pulpit, 1 Peter, ch. v. verſe 8, *Be ſober, &c.* South ditto, Luke, ch. ii. v. 14, *Glory to God in the higheſt, &c.* South wall, between 2d and 3d window, 2 Theſſal. ch. iii. v. 13, 14. *But, ye brethren, be not weary in well doing, &c.*

Over the Weſt door, "This ſteeple was rebuilt in the year 1717, at the charge of this pariſh; George St. Lo, eſq. Francis Mackreth, churchwardens.

"Alſo a new frame made, and bells hung, and church beautified, 1718."

Kilburne and Harris ſay this church was dedicated to St. Botolph, and that one of its three yearly fairs is on St. Botolph's day, March 24; the others were on Eaſter and Whitſun Tueſday; and that there was a weekly market here between theſe two feſtivals every year, which laſt has long been diſcontinued. The fairs, though of no great note, are ſtill kept up.

Northfleet was formerly a rectory, but is now a vicarage in the gift of the Crown. The lay impropriator is the Earl of Aylesford; his tenants are Mr. John Tilden and Mr. Ben. Kennet.

The Rev. Thos. Harris, A. M. of Brazennoſe college, Oxford, nephew and chaplain to Dr. Sam. Bradford, Biſhop of Rocheſter, held this vicarage 36 years jointly with that of Graveſend; lived in the vicarage, where he cultivated a vineyard of choice grapes, from which he made moſt of his wine, and was of a ſuperior quality. He died in Dec. 1762, and was buried in the church. He was of a placid temper and unbounded goodneſs; few men ever died more juſtly lamented. He had good learning, and was very communicative; he wrote many ſermons, of which ſome were printed. He married the widow of Dr. Laurence Holker of Graveſend, who ſurvived him 25 years, as appears by her epitaph, vol. LVIII. p. 447. I looked attentively for this worthy paſtor's tomb, and was ſhewn it, *without even his name*, which I was ſorry to find, as Mrs. Harris's family were not unacquainted with the merits of this excellent village vicar.

His ſucceſſor was the honourable and Rev. Saint George Moleſworth, inſtituted Feb. 1763. He was grandſon of Robert firſt Viſcount Moleſworth, and nephew of Richard the then Lord. Mr. M. ſeldom reſided here; and after ſtaying ſeven years abroad without ever viſiting his vicarage (where his Eaſter offerings were then refuſed), he at length died at Spa, or ſome ſuch place, at barely the age of 50, his health being unfortunately much injured by a too ſedentary life. His widow, we believe, is ſtill living.

The Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, rector of Woodmanſton, near Croydon, in Surrey, ſucceeded Mr. Moleſworth in the year ....; his curate is the Rev. Wm. Crakelt, who has ably filled

filled this cure for 34 years; and has for that time kept a boarding or grammar ſchool here; he is alſo rector of the united pariſhes of Iſield and Nutſted, and vicar of Chalk; and author of ſome Latin and Engliſh dictionaries. He is a moſt amiable man both in the pulpit and out of it; and reads the burial ſervice inimitably.

The vicarial tithes on a reaſonable modus, and other fees, amount at preſent to nearly double what the laſt incumbent had by them only a few years ago.

As was ſaid of the church, ſo we may add of the church-yard; it is remarkably large, containing, if we miſtake not, nearly two acres of land. It affords a cheerful and extenſive view of the country. The bed of chalk with which this country ſo generally abounds, is found alſo here at the depth of five feet below a dry earth, combined with gravel, chalk, and flints. This chalk on its ſurface, as above remarked, is almoſt impenetrable: the ſexton ſays it coſt him almoſt a Summer's day to dig into it. Here are many fair tombs and head ſtones, alſo body ſtones and brick arches. One in particular deſerves from its novelty to be mentioned. It is a ſolid block of Portland ſtone, between two and three feet high, plain and rounded at top and bottom, inſcribed to ſome tradeſman, whoſe name we do not remember. There is a tomb we read of formed of a ſolid block of marble appropriately inſculptured, and dedicated to Jovinus the founder of the abbey of Rheims; but this is comparing ſmall things with great. The young generation make this ſpot their play-ground; and, from the healthy and pleaſant ſituation, a plentiful crop there are truly. What with knaping of flints on tombſtones, ſcattering rubbiſh, and breaking windows, they in ſome degree transform this ſanctuary into a bear-garden. There is a footway through it to adjoining hamlets. The churchwardens will find the neceſſity of incloſing this footway, or of changing it a few yards to the left without the church-yard.

The top of the South aile of this church was incloſed, lined round, raiſed from the floor, and furniſhed with a warming machine, a few years ago, by the late W. Henry Birch, eſq. of Northfleet lodge, and major commandant of the Northfleet volunteers. He died ſoon after, viz. in 1796, and lies buried in the church with his only ſon, without any memorial of his name to be ſeen, or of his long and hard ſervice in America during that war. He was of a good family, and married a French lady, who, we think, with one daughter, ſurvives him, though they have left this place.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XVII.

"O, they have lived long on the almsbaſket of words! I marvel thy maſter hath not eaten thee for a word: for thou art not ſo long by the head as *Honorificabilitudinitatibus.*"

SHAKS. Love's Labour Loſt.

IT was foretold that, on the return of peace, we ſhould receive from France a wonderful acceſſion of important improvements and uſeful Projects; and this is in a great meaſure confirmed by a ſcheme, the outline of which I find in a literary journal in the following words:

"MEGALANTHROPOGENESIA.

"For ſome time a book underſtood to be preparing, on the ART OF PROPAGATING CHILDREN OF GENIUS, has been a ſubject of converſation in Paris. And lately the ſubject was diſcuſſed with great gravity in the ſchool of Medicine there: the Theſis on that occaſion being, *whether there exiſts a phiſico-medical art to augment the intelligence of man by perfecting his organs? Or is* MEGALANTHROPOGENESIA *nothing but an error?*

"The intereſt excited is ſaid to have been immenſe; and more than two thouſand auditors attended the diſcuſſion. We ſhall give our readers an abridgment of the account we have received of it.

"Citizen Robert, the author of the book mentioned above, laid down the hypotheſis, and is repreſented as having diſplayed prodigies of learning and ingenuity, to prove that the intelligence of man depends upon the ſtate of his organs; and that by perfecting his organs his intelligence progreſſively increaſes. He then pointed out the means of thus perfecting them. The profeſſors, far from regarding this ſyſtem as an error, ſpoke of it as a conception which diſplayed genius; and they only offered objections to give the candidate an opportunity of developing completely his ideas. He *pulverized*, we are told, all objections, with ſuch a diſplay of learning, ingenuity, brilliancy of imagination, and quickneſs

of

of repartee, that the whole hall frequently reſounded with applauſes*."

It would be needleſs to inform my readers, that of all Projects which have originated with our lively neighbours, this is by far the moſt important, and makes all their former ſchemes for *improvement*, in Church or State, appear mere trifles. This is a truth ſo obvious that I ſhall leave all expreſſions of amazement to thoſe who are capable of uttering them, and proceed to make ſome remarks on the Project in detail.

And firſt, I may be permitted to obſerve, that all Projects of great pith and weight require in our days to be announced to the world in *ſeſquipedalian* Greek. This cuſtom, however, our neighbours have borrowed from this country. The firſt example of it, within my memory, was in the caſe of a very learned treatiſe on hair-dreſſing, which the erudite author entitled *Plocacoſmos*. This was followed at no great diſtance of time by an exhibition called *Eidophuſicon*, which, in more ſenſes than one, made the populace ſtare, and pay their money, if it were only to know the meaning of ſuch a fine word. Then came *Eidouranion*, and that ſweet name *Panorama*, with others, in all reſpects too tedious to mention. But it is obvious that citizen Robert has improved upon theſe in his *Megalanthropogeneſia* by four or five good ſyllables, and comes the neareſt of any modern to the Word in my motto, for which we are indebted to Shakſpeare, and which Dr. Johnſon obſerves, "whenceſoever it comes, is often mentioned as the longeſt word known." *Honorificabilitudinitatibus*, however, I muſt obſerve, is only four ſyllables longer than Citizen Robert's *Megalanthropogeneſia* (it aſſiſts the memory to tranſcribe ſuch words frequently); and when this propagator of genius ſhall have brought his plan to perfection, which I am as certain he will do, as I am certain that the plan is a rational one, I have no doubt that he will be able by means of the derivatives of *Megalanthropogeneſia* to come very near, if not go beyond our *Honorificabilitudinitatibus*: for example, it is natural to ſuppoſe that his ſcheme will create enemies; and they will form a ſect, who will of courſe be called *Antimegalanthropogeneſiaſts*. Here we gain two ſyllables; and a courſe of lectures, or the philoſophical detail of the art of manufacturing geniuſes, may be termed *Megalanthropogeneſiology*: here we have two ſyllables added to the end: and if we make an adjective of this we ſhall add a third—*ſiological*, to which, if we prefix the heretical *Anti*, we ſhall have the longeſt word in the known world very properly applied to the greateſt Project ever invented. So much for the name.

With regard to the ſcheme itſelf, it involves ſo many conſiderations of vaſt weight and importance, that I ſcarcely know where to begin; and, if Mr. Urban did not preſcribe certain limits to my ſpeculations, I ſhould not know where to end. What in fact is this, but a project to extirpate blockheads, and to create a new world of geniuſes, or to teach every man to propagate a genius of any deſcription he pleaſes, ſuch as may ennoble or dignify his family? How ſublime the thought! But, as all the information I have received on the ſubject is contained in the above ſhort extract, it is impoſſible to examine the ſcheme otherwiſe than in a very general way; and I muſt be obliged to take ſome things for granted, which, however, will, I have no doubt, be found in the detail of Citizen Robert's lectures.

In the firſt place, then, I would ſay, that under all the circumſtances of the caſe, namely, that it is an infallible method of propagating genius at the option of the propagator, it ſeems highly proper that it ſhould be placed under the immediate inſpection and controul of the exiſting government. This will be neceſſary in France, where there may be ſome danger in the propagation of *Conſuls* and geniuſes of that kind, one of whom is enough in a century; and it will be yet more neceſſary in this country, where the ſcheme will of courſe be adopted with the ſame avidity which follows every plan of foreign growth. It will be abſolutely requiſite for the High Court of Parliament to enact ſuch wholeſome laws as may limit the number of geniuſes, in order that ſome uſeful hands may be left in the country, for the purpoſe of agriculture, manufactures, and other matters, with which no genius will contaminate his time or labour. I am, moreover, confident that our Legiſlators will ſee the propriety of reſtricting genius by poſitive laws for their own ſakes; for if the trade were to remain open but for a year, what a breed of Pitts, Foxes, and Sheridans, might we not expect

* Baldwin's Literary Journal, Feb. 17, 1803.

expect in every cradle in town! Then, if we look into the City, among the little courts and alleys, and consider the nature of city ambition, we shall find all industry and all hope swallowed up "in perfecting the organs," as Citizen Robert says, of little children, in order to make them Lord Mayors, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen: while others would be manufacturing, by the dozen, East India Directors, Merchants, Underwriters, and other great men who "are immensely rich, and have a town house and country house." And who knows if this branch of the new philosophy, this perfectibility of organs, would even have the decency to stop short of Contractors and Commissaries?

With respect to the learned professions, it is obvious that the utmost confusion would arise: here would be an equality more alarming, and at the same time certainly more perfect, than the wildest dreams of revolutionists have ever suggested. In the Church all would be Bishops; and in the Law, all Chief Justices, if not Lord Chancellors. A few, indeed, of the opposition-propagators would confine themselves to Dunnings and Erskines; but of them there would be more in the market than the utmost extent of a spirit of litigation could require. And it is almost needless to add, that the inferior departments of these learned professions would be entirely deserted. Who, indeed, would beget a Curate, or an Attorney, when he could with a little more pains produce a Warburton or a Mansfield? And who would bring an Apothecary into his nursery, when by the application of Citizen Robert's "physico-medical" recipe, he could enrich his family by a Boerhaave, a Haller, or a Cullen?"

Still, under proper restrictions, parents might "perfect the organs" of their children in a way very beneficial to their country. Our Poets are confessedly sufficiently numerous: the addition, therefore, of a few good ones could be no detriment to the honour of the nation. Some tolerable Dramatic Writers are also wanted; and I know not whether it would not be worth while to make the first trial of Citizen Robert's scheme on this class of geniuses; because, if the report of his success may be credited, the appearance of another Shakspeare would not be miraculous. And, indeed, I have a gentleman in my eye, who, if he had not diverted his talents another way, might have made a second Congreve with the utmost ease.

In the Historical Department, something might be done by the increase of Robertsons, Humes, and Gibbons: but I must know a great deal more of Citizen Robert's *Megalanthropogenesia*, before I entertain very sanguine hopes that he will enable us to produce Addisons and Johnsons, not to speak of Miltons, Swifts, &c.

So little of this new plan has been given in detail, that it is not easy to speculate at any great length, either on its advantages or disadvantages. I am inclined to think, however, that as every species of equality is now destroyed and abolished in France, except equality of submission, Citizen Robert would not have proposed a plan which is to raise *every man* to the rank of a genius. I rather am of opinion, that his plan is not limited to the production of Poets and Philosophers, who would soon create a famine over the earth, but that it is so comprehensive as to put it in every man's power to propagate, to the utmost perfection, any kind of children he pleases; and for the propagation of which, Citizen Robert will of course furnish him with a sufficient quantity of "perfect organs." If, therefore, the government should want, like the late King of Prussia, to "propagate procerity," as Dr. Johnson very aptly terms it, a corps of Grenadiers might be easily furnished, and I am not quite sure whether the means Frederick adopted for that purpose have not furnished Citizen Robert with the germ, the first thought of his new plan. But I do not wish to take away the merit of one who has added improvements that have all the effect of novelty. I would only hint that, in the eagerness of projection, Citizen Robert may have mistaken a tall man for a great man: his long name for the art seems to strengthen this conjecture, and while we might trust him to make such a gigantic figure as our Dr. Johnson, what moulds, what "perfection of organs" has he provided for such personal zig-zags, and ha! ha's! as Voltaire and Pope described?

But still much may be allowed to this "perfection of organs," if we but understood the plan thoroughly. It is not difficult to conceive that men, who perpetually quarrel or are fighting with their

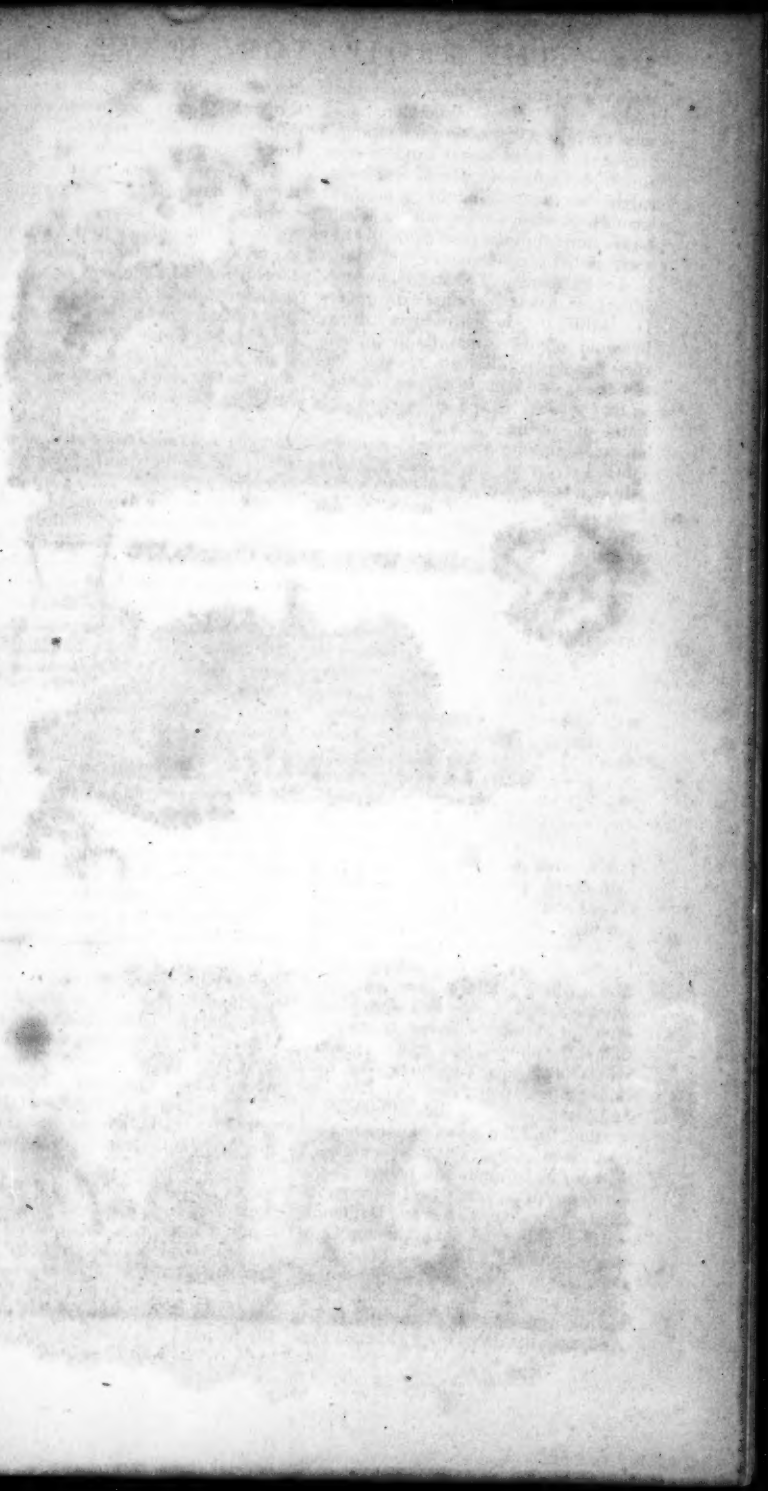
their wives, might produce very good ſoldiers and ſailors. Valetudinarians, who are always "taking ſomething," and never ſatisfied unleſs amidſt a confuſion of ſlops, and drops, and pills, might be the making of a medical man; ſome claſſes of the fair ſex would be very uſeful in the production of Orators, and, by conſequence, of Members of Parliament, Legiſlators, and miniſters of ſtate. Perſons who marry late in life, if they produced any thing, it would not be unnatural to ſuppoſe their progeny would turn out able Antiquaries: and what ſo eaſy to conceive as that a man, who had been in the habit of riding for a manufacturer, might bring into the world a diſtinguiſhed writer of Tours and Travels? All that is wanted, ſays Citizen Robert, is to "perfect the organs," and it is to be hoped he will ſoon communicate this ſecret to the world.

In the mean time, I do not wiſh to conceal my fears, even while I announce this diſcovery with all the honours due to it; and my fears are, that no reſtrictions of the Legiſlator will be hereafter ſufficient to ſtock the country with the neceſſary quantity of perſons who will condeſcend to handicraft employments. There are ſome trades which the world very unaccountably ſtigmatiſes, or at leaſt mentions with diſreſpect. I may inſtance Taylors, Coblers, and ſome other very uſeful deſcriptions of induſtrious men. Now, if this ſcheme be adopted, as we may ſoon expect it will be (for who can reſiſt a French faſhion?) we cannot reaſonably ſuppoſe that ſuch perſons will go on propagating the gooſe and the lap-ſtone. No; if they are prohibited from making geniuſes, they will make what is as bad, Ladies and Gentlemen: even our Farmers will not continually follow the plough, but, by a croſs breed with Cornfactors' daughters, will produce a progeny qualified for Bear-key and Mark-lane: and thus in other *lines* we ſhall find the genealogy interrupted by Citizen Robert's "perfect organs," without its being in the power of government to prevent it. Templars, inſtead of producing Cokes and Littletons, will be aiming at Vanburghs and Congreves, and think they have done wonders, if, after many years application to their "organs," they have made a writer of prologues or Vauxhall ſongs. And, by what dropt from a learned Prelate a few days ago, there is reaſon to fear we ſhall have Sportſmen and Fox-hunters from thoſe whoſe duty it is to breed Rectors and Deans.

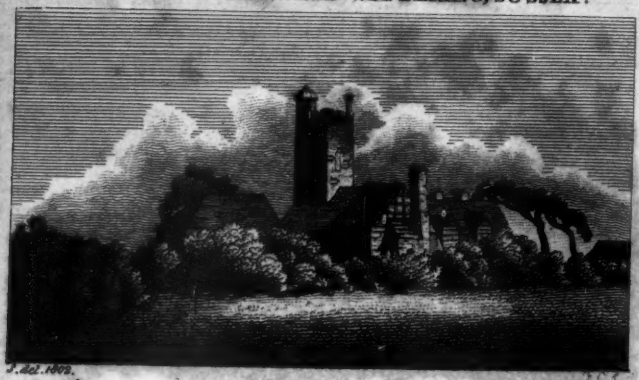
Theſe objections, which I have thrown out perhaps in a deſultory manner, will, I hope, draw the attention of the publick to this plan, that it may be placed under proper regulations before it be adopted. I have only one more remark to make, and that is, that Citizen Robert does not mention the Fair Sex in his ſcheme, although it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe their aſſiſtance may be neceſſary. Perhaps, indeed, he might not think it requiſite to mention what was ſo obvious; but here, I confeſs, is a new ſource of fears on my part. Knowing what matrimonial differences ariſe from ſuch a trifling circumſtance as the naming of a child, may we not be afraid that the particular genius of the child will frequently be a ſource of more ſerious diſpute? If the father ſhould inſiſt on a girl who can make a pudding, and the mother on a genius who can write novels, by what compromiſe ſhall they be brought to agree? Are we to expect *often* to ſee a Mrs. Carter, who "could make a pudding as well as tranſlate Epictetus, and work a handkerchief as well as compoſe a poem?" And, if ſuch diſputes as to what "a child ſhall be" were frequent long before parents had the advantage of Citizen Robert's preparatory ſcheme, what will be the caſe now they are likely to be provided with a ſet of perfect organs that will manufacture any kind of genius whatever?

Theſe are ſerious conſiderations; as ſuch I ſubmit them to my readers in general, and eſpecially to thoſe in France who, I ſuppoſe, will be the firſt to adopt the plan. It is but fair that it ſhould be tried, and the reſults known in that country where it took its riſe. As to Citizen Robert, to whom I hope this paper will introduce me, I hail him as a Projector of the very firſt order, and one who muſt neceſſarily be a diſintereſted Projector; for here is a ſcheme for which no patent can be procured, which cannot be monopolized, and which is in truth nothing if it be not divulged. For his ſake, I could wiſh it had been ſooner known, becauſe in that caſe, upon his own principle, he might have been enabled to write a more ſenſible book on the ſubject!

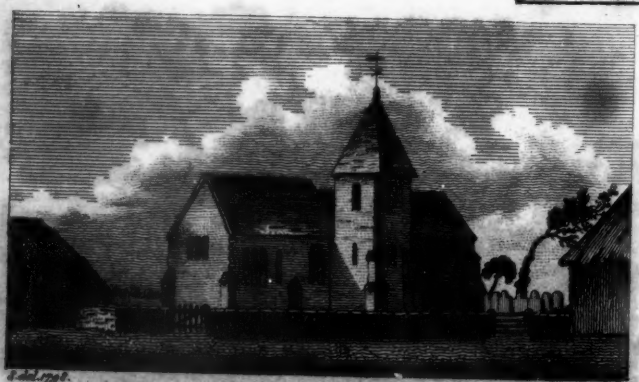
Mr.



1. CUCKHAM Hous, WEST WITTERING, SUSSEX.



2. WEST WITTERING Church, S.W.



3. WEST WITTERING Church, N.E.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

YOUR correſpondent Father Peter having given ſome account of Weſt Wittering, in Suſſex (vol. LXXI. p. 899), I truſt the incloſed ſketches of the manor-houſe, church, &c. will be worthy a place in your valuable publication. *(Plate II.)*

The pariſh of Weſt Wittering is bounded on the South and Weſt ſides (only) by the ſea. The church contains a nave, chancel, and South aile, with a chapel, or oratory. At the Eaſt end of the aile parallel with the chancel, from which it is divided by two handſome circular-headed arches ſupported by a *light and elegant* round column, there are two monuments in the North ſide of the chancel adjoining to each other, forming an angle with a ſmall vacant ſpace between the back of one of the monuments and the Eaſt end of the chancel. On the ſide of the North window and on the monuments are the letters W. S. in Gothic characters, with ſhields bearing arms *(figs.* 4, 5,) the devices nearly obliterated (but both them and the inſcriptions are rendered more illegible by white waſh than the ravages of time). Both the monuments are canopied with flat Gothic arches of the time of Henry VII. On the South wall of the chancel is a mural family monument, recording the deaths of Richard Taylor, eſq. 1668; Elizabeth (filia) 1677; Dorothea (uxor) 1683; Dorothea (filia) 1702. In the South wall is a long Gothic nich *(fig.* 6.) containing a piſcina, and higher up in the wall a large corbel for a lamp. The Nave and South aile is divided by four pointed arches, ſupported by round and octagon columns (alternately); the capitals ornamented with flowers. The font *(fig.* 7) round, on a high ſquare pavement. The tower contains three ſmall bells. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at 10l. 3s. 4d. The views in the harbour are extremely rich and beautiful; and on the ſhore, the Iſle of White, the ſhips at Spithead, with a diſtant view of Portſmouth, form a charming view. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 30.

ACCIDENTALLY opening Dr. Jortin's "Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," I ſtumbled on a remark on the hiſtory of Herodotus as deſcribed by the author himſelf, or, in other words, a definition of the term ἱστορίη by Kuſter: *res* ab Herodoto *curioſe obſervatæ*;" and the Greek ſentence Ἡροδότου ἀλικαρνασσέος ἱστορίης ἀποδέξις ἥδε. "*Curioſitatis* quam Herodotus adhibuit in rebus quas narrat vel luſtrandis, vel ſciſcitandis ſpecimen, *vel* argumentum hoc eſt." Or, as Le Clerc, "Quod in hiſtoria præſtitit;" or, "Herodotus res a ſe obſervatas et inveſtigatas edidit;" by James Gronovius thus quaintly rendered: "Herodoti *curæ* demonſtratio hæc eſt." Jortin, I. 89, adds, "the words of Euſebius Dem. Evang. V. 273, ἡ πιστήμη καὶ ἱστορία, means 'the knowledge and the teſtimony of what we have ſeen ourſelves;' and the Latin tongue has no ſingle word which exactly anſwers to this ſenſe of ἱστορία." Mr. Beloe renders it "hiſtorical eſſay."

Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

BISHOP STAPLEDEN, founder of Exeter college, directed that one out of the 13 ſtudents on his foundation ſhould be converſant in theology, or *canon* law. Such is properly Mr. Denny, vol. LXXII. p. 1212. (ſee p. 103.)

Muſt not Francis Beaumont have entered the order of the Jeſuits at a later period of life than his portrait, p. 105, repreſents him?

P. 113. I do not conceive that *croſſes* were divided into ſo many claſſes as Mr. Britton imagines. If the ſingle ſtone on *Caraton* down had originally a connexion with Druidiſm, the couped croſs was added, as probably that at Burien and Callington, where they are in church-yards, after the introduction of Chriſtianity; and that at Alphington had not an earlier origin. Such ſingle upright ſtones in the form, or charged with the figure, of a croſs, were ſuitable to the ſpots on which they were placed. In towns, wealth and art were employed to embelliſh the ſhaft, or pillar; and many, like that at *Cricklade*, ſupported by way of capital a cluſter of niches, including the Crucifixion, between the Virgin and John, as at Henley in Arden, co. Warwick, and at Sabridge, co. Dorſet*. Theſe were generally placed in the market, as the moſt frequented place, to call the attention of all perſons who met there to

* The latter of theſe being engraved by Mr. Hutchins, we recommend the other as a ſubject for Mr. Britton's pencil. EDIT.

their religious duties; and hence many elegant ſhafts were in later times incloſed and incumbered with pent-houſes to accommodate the buyers and ſellers; of which Shepton Mallet affords an inſtance. Sometimes alſo the market-houſe of this form was an uniform building, and the croſs planted in the meeting of three or four ways, as I remember to have been the caſe at Sherbourn; or ſuch market-houſes covered a pump, as at that town, and, if I miſtake not, at Wells. Of the *preaching* croſs, or ſtone pulpit in the open air, ſurmounted by a croſs, the fineſt inſtances I recollect are at Hereford and Iron Acton, both engraved. Of the *weeping* croſs, the only example ſeems to have been near Stafford, ſo called from its being "a place deſignated for the expiation of offences*." Croſſes of memorial were erected by individuals for public or private events. *Nevil's* croſs a pre-eminent inſtance; *Percy's* croſs a ſimpler one, and that at Blore heath and that in Britanny†. All theſe were erected after battles, over individuals who fell in the battles, or over perſons in church-yards‡, on or near the ſpot. An inſtance of the ſecond ſort is Guthlac's ſtone near Croyland, the ſubject of ſo much diſcuſſion, like that on the Greek inſcription at the Roman wall, cleared away by common diſcernment.

Croſſes were frequently planted at the meeting of roads, to excite religious ideas in the paſſers by, to include in their prayers the ſoul of the erector§. Thoſe memorials of Queen Eleanor were the fineſt ornaments of this country; and juſtice was firſt done to the remaining ones by the pencil of Mr. Schnebbelie for the Society of Antiquaries.

The anſwer to the enquiry of your correſpondent CHRISTIANUS, p. 110, after the Sibylline prediction of the coming of Chriſt, that occurs moſt readily to me at the moment, will be found in Lactantius de Vitâ beatâ, c. 18, where, ſpeaking of ſuch prediction, that God the Father, and the δημιουργος of the firſt and one God, would look down upon the world, and purge and reſtore it to its original ſtate, Hermes, an antient writer, adds, "Sibyllæ quoque non aliter fore oſtendunt quam ut *Dei filius* a ſummo patre mittatur cui et juſtos liberet de manibus impiorum et injuſtos cum tyrannis ſævientibus deleat: e quibus una ſic tradidit:

"Ηξει και μακραων εθνεων πολιν εξαλαπαξαι [νεων
Και πυρ τι; Θεοθεν βασιλευς πεμψει; επ' Παντας ολει βασιλης μεγαλου; και φως αριστους
Ειθ' ειλως κρινειται υπ' αφθιτου ανθρωποισι.

"Item alia Sibylla:

Και τοτ' απ' ηελιου πεμψει Θεος βασιληα [κοιο"
Ος φασαι γαιαν φαυστη πολεμοιο κα-

The conflagration of the world, and the general judgment are predicted by the ſame Sibyl. It muſt not, however, be concealed, that Jortin† was of opinion, that "the Sibylline oracles were all from firſt to laſt, and without any one exception, mere impoſtures, whether compoſed by Pagans, Jews, or Chriſtians. We have a collection of them in eight books, which abound with phraſes and paſſages taken from the LXX. and the New Teſtament, and are a remarkable ſpecimen of aſtoniſhing impudence and miſerable poetry." The Doctor then gives the judgment of Fabricius on them†: "We may ſuppoſe that in Virgil's time there were ſaid to be Sibylline oracles which mentioned the return of the golden age, and a renovation of happy days; but whether theſe oracles were forged by a Jew or by a Pagan, or whether the ſubſtance of them were ſtolen from the Holy Scriptures, or whether Virgil borrowed any of his ideas and expreſſions from theſe oracles, is a matter of doubt and uncertainty. It cannot be denied that there is a great reſemblance between Virgil's Eclogue and the ſacred prophets." See Biſhop Chandler's Defence of Chriſtianity, p. 10, &c. "Virgil's Eclogue is a continued prophecy; and he muſt be ſuppoſed; for the ſake of *decorum*, to have acquired this foreſight one way or other, elſe the poem would appear ridiculous. He gives no intimation that he was himſelf inſpired;

* See Mr. Aſtle's paper on croſſes, Archæol. XIII. 216: but quære ſuch an application.

† Archæol. VI. 144, pl. XIX.

‡ At Sligo abbey, Archæol. XIII. pl. XVIII. 4, 5.

§ So the croſs at Oon Dun, in Leinſter, of the 17th century, Archæol. XIII. pl. CLXXXVI.

* Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, vol. I. pp. 283—294.

† Bibl. Gr. I. p. 167.

I ſpeak

I ſpeak of prophetic not of poetic inſpiration; and father Heſiod was no prediƈter of future events, ſo that from him he could not pretend to learn it. Whence then could he feign to have it but from *old oracles*, from the *Cumæum carmen?* If he had ſet up on this occaſion for a prophet, he would have ſpoiled his compliment. It was better to repreſent himſelf as only an interpreter of antient prophecies, which he adorned with the graces of Latin poeſy. This gave the Eclogue an air of importance and authority." p. 296.

It is remarkable that Ruæus takes no notice of this Eclogue having any reference to Chriſtian prophecy. John Opſopæus, a Proteſtant profeſſor of phyſick, publiſhed at Paris, 1607, 8vo, a collection of the Sibylline oracles.

For the other evidences ſuppoſed to be borne by Pagan hiſtory to the advent of Chriſt, I muſt beg leave to refer your correſpondent to the able defences of our faith.

P. 119. I doubt whether, if we could recall Dr. Hunter from the grave, he could tell us where to find the execution of Pharaoh's chief *butler*, who had no ſuch ſentence pronounced on *him* by Joſeph. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

THE reverence which I feel for the learning, the wiſdom, and the high character, of the rulers of our Eſtabliſhed Church, cauſes me to animadvert with diffidence and reluctance on any meaſure of theirs, eſpecially when it has as its object the good of the Church. There is, however, a regulation which has been adopted by them that affects ſo ſenſibly, and bears ſo peculiarly hard upon the inferior Clergy, as to urge me, in ſpite of ſuch feelings, to make a few obſervations upon it.

The regulation to which I allude is that of not admitting into Holy Orders any perſon who has not had an Univerſity education.

Far be it from me to derogate in this inſtance from their Lordſhips' good intentions. I moſt cordially give them credit for meaning well; and I reſpect them the more highly for their precautions to preſerve the reſpectability of the clerical profeſſion. But I doubt whether this end be anſwered by the meaſure in queſtion. While it has opened a door for the too eaſy admiſſion of ſome into the prieſthood, againſt whom, perhaps, it were better that it had been ſhut; it has certainly operated to the excluſion of others, who from their birth and education ſeemed to be the fitteſt perſons to fill it. For, with deference let me aſk, who could be more proper paſtors in the Church than the ſons of its own Clergy? Is not a great part of their fathers already employed in educating and inſtruƈting the youth of the nation, and conſequently competent to train up their own children for that profeſſion to which they themſelves belong? Can any poſſeſs deeper-riveted principles of religion and virtue than thoſe into whom they have been early inſtilled by the anxious care, and conſtantly guarded by the watchful eye, of a pious parent? Or are any ſo likely to entertain that warm and faithful attachment to the Church which they do, who have ſucked in with their mother's milk a partial fondneſs for it, as the ſource from whence they derive their ſupport? But numbers of this deſcription are now, by this regulation, excluded from becoming miniſters of the Church; for, ſuch is the expence of an Univerſity education, and ſo contraƈted are the incomes of the inferior Clergy (alas! ſo contraƈted as barely to ſupply the preſſing wants of food and raiment), that they are unable to comply with this condition. Had their Lordſhips thought fit to make an exception in favour of the ſons of Clergymen, I am of opinion that they would have done no harm to the reſpectability of the Church, or to the general intereſts of Religion; and many a father, grey in the ſervice of the Eſtabliſhment, would not now have to lament his diſappointed hopes of ſeeing his child labouring in the ſame glorious cauſe with himſelf, and helping to ſupport, by his piety and learning, a church which he has been taught from his infancy to love and to revere.

Without wiſhing to undervalue in the ſmalleſt degree an Univerſity education, I have had many occaſions to ſee, that its being a *ſine quâ non* for holy orders is not an effeƈtual mean of inſuring the reſpectability of the prieſthood. It is a qualification of which many, who have hitherto been engaged in profeſſions not very compatible with the clerical character, may at any time avail themſelves; while thoſe, whoſe circumſtances will allow them, may obtain it when they pleaſe. Accordingly, it is not uncommon to ſee a ſon of Mars, when diſappointed in his expectations of promotion, the lawyer,

lawyer, when diſguſted with the drudgery of his profeſſion, and even the tradeſman, when ſeduced by the facility of purchaſing a living, forſaking their reſpective callings, flying to the Univerſity for a qualification, and entering into a line of life to which habit and inclination are averſe, but whoſe emoluments were the only prompters.

Whether perſons of this deſcription, or thoſe trained up from their infancy by an affectionate parent in thoſe virtues which become the miniſters of Chriſt, and in thoſe branches of learning which are ſuited to their profeſſion, are moſt likely to promote the cauſe of Religion by their life and doctrine, or to uphold the Church by the warmth and diſintereſtneſs of their attachment, is a queſtion which the biſhops themſelves will find no heſitation in anſwering. CLERICUS RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 29.

IN addition to what I already obſerved reſpecting the Conſtitution of the Society of Antiquaries, it ſhould be farther obſerved, that there is underſtood to be a neceſſity for chooſing into the Council a *Peer*, a *Biſhop*, a great *Lawyer*, and a *Phyſician*, though no ſuch obligation exiſts in the Statutes. Your correſpondent ** properly obſerves, that *he* was not ſufficiently acquainted with the merits of the Fellows to truſt himſelf with departing from the general rule of electing the Council. How ſadly does this apply to the candidate for the higheſt office in the Society and his aſſiſtants, who are of his own nomination, when, in a late attempt at revolution, and to make the Society of Antiquaries dependent on the Royal Society, as Holland is on France, an attempt was made to introduce (will it be too ſtrong a term to ſay *thruſt?*) a *Botaniſt* into a chair which had ever been filled by *Antiquaries* * ! As I ſaid before, the Society is grown too *faſhionable*, too *polite*, and too *rich*, to remember the original deſign of its inſtitution. The firſt founders were all of them ſtrict Antiquaries, though men of the firſt rank in life and ſcience; and it would be happy if ſuch characters, and ſuch characters only, had uniformly and invariably ſucceeded them: but, when the obligation, not to recommend a candidate without *perſonal knowledge* of his qualifications is diſpenſed with, frequently only to give him the title of F.A.S. to ſome inſignificant work he is about to publiſh, and frequently, alſo, ſuch candidates as it has been found adviſeable to take off the pin * before the term of their candidateſhip expired, is neglected, what wonder unworthy members are introduced!

The objection to the *abſent* Secretary *(abſit invidia)* is but too true. While he *reſided*, *efficient* he certainly was; and it would have been well if * * * * * * * * * * *†. But, as ** remarks, the *inefficiency* of the Council pervades the body; "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." The firſt appointment of a *ſecond* Secretary took place in 1768, when a ſalary of 20 guineas was voted to that neceſſitous and poor ſcholar Dr. Morell, "for taking care of the *foreign* correſpondence and publications, and for ſuch other occaſional duty as ſhall be aſſigned him." This office did not ceaſe with him at his death, 1784; when the preſent *reſident* Secretary was choſen to ſucceed him.

Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY ‡.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

YOU are requeſted to correct the following ſmall miſtake, which appeared in your laſt, p. 265.

In the review of "The Life and Writings of the late Mr. Cadogan," publiſhed by Mr. Cecil, the Reviewer ſays at the cloſe, "Mr. Eyre, whoſe principles ſeem to be very different from thoſe of Mr. Cadogan, and have therefore been furiouſly attacked, appears to have been his curate at Chelſea in 1789." A Mr. Eyre was formerly curate to Mr. Cadogan either at Chelſea or Reading, and afterwards, it

* Some manœuvre of this ſort is reported to have been played to ſerve another officer.

* We have heard of a celebrated Auctioneer hanging there till he was found out.

† Here our Correſpondent muſt excuſe our omitting what we think would be too ſevere a perſonality. EDIT.

‡ "By how much any perſons ſhall be more excelling in the knowledge of the Antiquities and Hiſtory of this and other nations, by how much the more they are deſirous to promote the honour, buſineſs, and emolument of the Society, and by how much the more eminent they ſhall be for piety, virtue, integrity, and loyalty, by ſo much the more fit and worthy ſhall ſuch perſons be judged of being elected and admitted into the ſaid Society." Charter.

is

is believed, reſided at Hackney. The Mr. Eyre who ſucceeded Mr. Cadogan at Reading never was his curate, and is a very different perſon. He gave up ſome preferment in Oxfordſhire, where he had been long ſettled, when he removed to Reading; and only removed at the preſſing requeſt of a very particular friend. By inſerting the above more correct ſtatement, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

I AM pleaſed with the definition of an antient *chimney* in your laſt, p. 128: "a ſort of column adapted to ſuch uſes." Would it not be more adviſable in the Anti-chimney-ſweeper Society to offer premiums for conſtructing all chimneys in future on the ſame plan, inſtead of deliberating for three years on the mode for bettering the condition of the climbing boys, as their advertiſement ſets forth. They admit that "all new inventions are attended with uncertainty;" and that "they have already been able to diſcover, that a certain proportion of the chimney-ſweepers' apprentices, who have been bound to the more reputable maſters, are treated with humanity, and conſiderable attention paid both to their religious and moral inſtruction." Still there is much reaſon to apprehend that by far the largeſt proportion are much neglected, and of thoſe that not a few are doomed to ſuffer many unneceſſary hardſhips and much miſery, which the Committee propoſe to relieve by binding them out to other trades, in caſe they are no longer uſeful as chimney-ſweepers; and by ſecuring to them good uſage, with proper religious and moral inſtruction, *in the event of their being ultimately found indiſpenſably neceſſary in their preſent employment.* At the age of 15 or 16 the apprenticeſhips of theſe poor youths expire, and about 70 of them are every year caſt upon the world, without friends, and deſtitute of the means of earning a ſubſiſtence. They are then of a growth which renders them unfit to ſweep chimneys, and very few can be employed as journeymen. It is therefore the object of the Society to procure proper maſters, to whom theſe youths may be bound apprentices, in other uſeful mechanical employments, till the age of 21, with a ſmall fee to induce maſters to take them. When the ſimilarity of circumſtances into which all poor children apprenticed out by pariſhes or others to individuals, or to manufactories, is conſidered, it will be a very ſmall portion of the community indeed that will be benefited by the relief here propoſed. Without depreſſing the laudable views of the Society, it muſt be perceived, by their own confeſſion, that they have found matters more favourable than has been repreſented, and that they find the difficulty of creating a ſubſtitute not leſs than repreſented by

ANTIPHLOGISTON.

Mr. URBAN, 28, *Cumberland-ſtreet, New Road, April* 8.

MY curioſity has lately been ſo much excited by the various accounts in the public prints, and particularly your intereſting Magazine, reſpecting the improvements at the Houſe of Commons, and the deſpoiling of St. Stephen's chapel, that I was induced to learn the truth, and accordingly went to Weſtminſter, where I obſerved circumſtances which exceeded all report. It was on the 21ſt of laſt October I entered Cotton-garden, which was then covered with the mutilated ornaments, paintings, &c. brought from the chapel. In particular, I noticed a picture on ſtone; the ſubject a naked martyr, in a ſupplicating poſture, placed in the body of a golden calf, whoſe horns were held by a man in armour; underneath, in the left-hand corner on the ground, was the figure of a female in blue drapery with her arms bound, and above her were two figures ſtanding in a balcony to witneſs the puniſhment or execution. What ſhocked me moſt was the malice of ſome individuals, who had deſignedly ſtruck a chiſel into the faces of all the figures, and fractured the ſtone at equal diſtances, to render it (as it ſhould ſeem) as much unintelligible as poſſible. Near this fragment ſtood another block, 20 inches long, on which was painted an inſcription. This ſtone, a labourer told me, he had the preceding day brought from the ſtreet in Old Palace-yard; and that then it was perfect, and had been noticed by an artiſt. I was ſurprized to obſerve it had ſhared the ſame fate as the valuable picture I have juſt deſcribed, ſo that not two lines were left perfect. This inſcription is ſimilar to the fragments in the poſſeſſion of the Antiquarian Society, which were

were moſtly taken down from the South ſide of St. Stephen's chapel long before Mr. Smirke began his drawings. About the ſame time, a ſide-entrance at the Weſt end of the chapel was re-opened. It conſiſted of brackets of lily and other leaves, at the bottom of which were two heads, the one a king, the other a queen, which were probably intended to repreſent Richard II. and his queen, as they much reſembled the effigies of thoſe royal perſonages on their monument in Weſtminſter-abbey. Being ſo much pleaſed with this arch, and the elegance of the brackets, I went the next day to draw them; but, to my aſtoniſhment, I found the heads knocked off, and the arch cut away. I was happy to hear they were previouſly drawn by an able artiſt, who alſo picked up one of the heads with other of its fragments in the public ſtreet.

It is with pleaſure I obſerved, on the Wrapper of your laſt Number, an adverteiſement from another Artiſt, announcing his intention to publiſh ſome of theſe reliques as ſpecimens of the Edwardian ſtyle; as the abilities of Mr. Carter are equal to a beautiful ſelection, and from his pencil much may be expected. Perhaps it may be intereſting to the gentlemen engaged in the illuſtration of St. Stephen's chapel, to know that, in the wall of the ſtaircaſe abovementioned, and formerly leading to the Houſe of Commons from the Speaker's cloiſters, but now an entrance to a ſmall room made for the accommodation of the gentlemen of the Court of King's Bench, at about ſix feet in height on the left-hand ſide from the landing-place, is an hiſtorical picture of five figures, with labels from their mouths, painted on a ſtone which was brought from St. Stephen's chapel, and recently worked up in the wall, with the figures inverted. And a few weeks ago, a carved ſtone of exquiſite workmanſhip, painted and gilt, being part of the canopy of the old cloiſters (many pieces of which were dug up from under the ſite of the preſent cloiſters, built by Dr. Chalmers, when Mr. Johnſon, bricklayer to the works, conducted a ſewer through the old tower by Weſtminſter-hall), was in the poſſeſſion of an old man of the name of Richards, living in one of the five houſes, Tothill-fields, who carted it with rubbiſh to patch up his pig-ſtye; and poſſibly he may ſtill have it.

Yours, &c. R. WYNNE.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. XV.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, March* 7.

ALTHOUGH the controverſy among authors concerning the ſwell to be given to the middle of the ſhaft of a column preſcribed by Vitruvius is more curious than intereſting, it ſeems to call for ſome notice to be taken of it; ſince ſome inſiſt much on the propriety of it. It is ſaid that Villalpadus was ſo enamoured of it, that he ſpeaks impatiently of thoſe who oppoſe it, and would have us believe that Vitruvius took the hint from the ſacred writings, and not from the documents of Grecian architects. But if he means by ſacred writings the Holy Bible, it appears not where ſwelled columns are mentioned; in both places where the temple of Solomon is deſcribed, columns are repeatedly noticed without a word of any ſwell in the middle of them. And Vitruvius ſays the Greeks called the ſwell ἔντασις: we muſt then conclude that he had ſeen it in ſome of *their* writings, or have been taught it by his Athenian maſters, of whom he tells us he received his leſſons on the art of architecture. And had there been frequent inſtances of ſwelled columns amongſt the Romans, there muſt have been an unaccountable partiality in favour of the other form in the minds of thoſe barbarian deſpoilers of the antient works, ſince they have not, amongſt thoſe they ſpared, left us one of ſuch inflated columns. And though ſome ingenious artiſts have approved of the entaſis, and left devices to ſupply the loſs of our maſter's, after all, the ſwell is both unnatural and perplexing; nor is there any certainty what the degree of ſwell ſhould be, nor where to begin and finiſh it. We never ſee regularly-grown trees in ſuch a form, and if Villalpadus had ſeen ſuch, as he pretends, we may ſafely call their ſwelling a diſtorſion in nature accidentally impeded. Palladio, Alberti, and ſome few others of the moderns, favour the entaſis: Sir Henry Wotton ridicules it; and moſt of the moderns are againſt it. Now as columns without this ſwell are allowed by *all* to be beautiful, and but *few* think them ſo with it; this argument alone is ſufficient to reject the entaſis. The true and moſt perfect form for the ſhafts of columns, is that preſcribed by nature in the bodies of trees, wherein we always ſee a gradual contraction as they riſe, as Vitruvius himſelf obſerves Book V. ch. 1. and

and orders columns to be formed in this imitation of nature, which, being ſo oppoſite to his preſcription of the entaſis, leaves room to conclude our maſter had changed his opinion, and dropt the deſign he promiſed. And as trees riſe not abruptly from their roots, but in a bending ſweep appear to have quited their extended radicles, to take their upright flight, in like manner the column's ſhaft is to appear to quit its baſe in a gradual bend, and aſſume its upright direction: this bending termination is called by Vitruvius apophyges, from the ἀποφυγὴ, *a flying out*. The height and projecture of this apophyge he leaves at diſcretion; as alſo the cincture of the ſhaft under it. Perrault makes it 3 minutes high, and 4 projecture from the naked of the ſhaft, in all columns, in which he commits his judgment; for although this cincture be a part of the ſhaft, and not of the baſe, yet the eye muſt neceſſarily compare it with ſimilar members in the baſe juſt under it, where cinctures are ſeldom more than one minute high, and with 3 would be quite prepoſterous; in the Ionic even they cannot well be allowed one minute. Beſides, ſuch a perpendicular height between the torus of the baſe and the apophyge at once deſtroys all natural reſemblance of trees riſing from their roots; to preſerve which appearance certainly the height of this cincture ſhould be ſcarce perceptible. The examples of the antique furniſh no rule in this particular, the generality of them have about one minute and a half; in the temple of Veſta at Rome only one, in the temple of Peace little more than half a minute, and in temple of Concord even 5½, and this appears moſt diſguſting. Perrault thought 3 minutes a fair medium among ſuch a variety. But to ſet them all aſide and follow nature is far more adviſeable, and to give this cincture any height between ½ and one minute, in order to make the apophyge appear, as it ought, to come out from the baſe and not from the fruſtrum of a cilinder, as the 3 of Perrault and the 5 minutes of the antique reſemble. As to the projecture of this cincture, it muſt be determined by the upper member of the baſe, and not fixed, as Perrault has it, at 4 minutes, or 3¼ from central line; for this obvious reaſon, that it muſt never go beyond the perpendicular of the centre on which is turned the torus next under it; yet in the Ionic baſe, deſcribed in laſt number, to reach this centre of torus it would project 37 minutes, and thus render the ſweep of the apophyge much too large; and to confine its projecture within Perrault's 34, would leave an awkward uncovered plain on the ſally of the torus; this requires therefore its projecture to be juſt, or little more than, 35 minutes for this Ionic baſe.

The diminution, or more properly to be called, as Perrault obſerves, the contraction of the tops of ſhafts, is a very unſettled matter: the rules of Vitruvius, founded on his notion of the optical effects of the contraction, have been exploded in No. VII. vol. LXXI. p. 1179, Gent. Mag. In the antique, the diameter at top in the Doric of the theatre of Marcellus is but 48 minutes or 24 from central line, in the Ionic 25. In the 8 columns, campo, vaccino, and in Mars ultor 25¾. In the portico of the Pantheon, and in Frontiſpiece of Nero, 26½. In Fortuna virilis 26¼. In Veſta at Tivoli, and within the Pantheon, 26; and in the temple of Bacchus even 26¾. Here then is a ſufficient latitude to countenance almoſt any kind of contraction; and it is remarkable that the more enriched columns in the antique have the leaſt contraction.

Now from the contraction of columns, when accompanied with pilaſters, as in temples and other buildings with porticos, there ariſes a perplexing deformity in the management of the epiſtyles, to remedy which no complete invention has yet been deviſed. It is a ſettled rule, and well ſettled, that pilaſters engaged againſt the wall are not to take the contraction at top like their correſpondent columns, for if they were contracted they could not mitre at the perpendicular quoins with ſide pilaſter; and as it is eſſentially required that the central line of the pilaſter and that of the column oppoſite ſhould exactly correſpond, it will follow that the epiſtyle (whereof the ſoffit is always to be equal to the greateſt contraction at top of column), when ſet properly on the column, will ſhew its ſoffit within the perpendicular ſides of the pilaſter that ſupports the other end of this tranſverſe epiſtyle, and thus ſhew a very unpleaſant deformity. Some have attempted to mend this appearance by compounding with the difference, and placing the epiſtyle half the contraction, *viz.* about 2¼ minutes over the perpendicular of the neck of the capital,

tal, or contraction of ſhaft, widening the ſoffit for this purpoſe, and then the end on the pilaſter will be but 2½ minutes within the ſides of the ſaid pilaſter: but all that this amounts to, after changing the ſymmetry of the epiſtyle, is that the evil is only half removed; and that at the expence of an unwarranted liberty taken in the ſoffit of the epiſtyle. It may here be ſaid, indeed, and truly enough, that it is eaſier to find a fault than to mend it. However, to mend it ſhall be attempted; and if Philo-technon cannot enſure ſucceſs, he may at leaſt join hands with thoſe that have failed before him, and ſay with the poet, *nil tentare nocebit.*

He humbly ſuggeſts, then, firſt, to make the contraction of column only 3 minutes on each ſide, as one example of the antique has 26¾ from central line, and this will be 27. Then to contract the diameter of pilaſter top and bottom to 27 from central line inſtead of 30. In this caſe, the only diſcordance will be diſcerned in the baſes of the pilaſters, their plinths wanting 3 minutes more projecture to range with the plinths of the column's baſe. To remedy this (ſuppoſe the attic baſe), give the upper torus of the pilaſter's baſe 1½ minute more projecture than it had, and the other torus 3 minutes; it then will appear to project 1½ minute only more than the difference between the two toruſes as they were before, which, compared with the column's baſe, will not be perceived by the moſt penetrating eye, by reaſon that the difference of their form, the one circular the other ſtrait, defeats viſual examination. And as to the upper torus in the pilaſter's baſe, projecting the 1½ in addition to what the column's baſe has, the fillet under the apophyge may project over *one* moiety of it, and the apophyge take the *other*. It cannot be denied but that the imperfection in this change of ſymmetries is trifling: and the advantage gained is not only the complete removal of the previous evil, as the epiſtyles will exactly range as they ought, but a great beauty alſo is procured; for the capitals of the pilaſters will then correſpond exactly with the projectures of thoſe on the columns, which in the uſual way have rather a diſguſting appearance.

In the next Number, ſome obſervations on the fluting of the ſhafts of columns, with reaſons for increaſing the commenſurate height of all Grecian columns; paſſing then to the diſcuſſion of the Ionic capital, badly underſtood by the moderns, and worſe practiſed.

PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

I AM afraid your correſpondent, who deſcribes himſelf an *erring* member of the Church of England, and ſigns himſelf a *Johnſonian*, will think me incorrigibly tenacious of my own opinion reſpecting the impropriety of occaſionally *uſing the Liturgy* in private families, if I do not ſubmit to the *formidable negative* he has brought againſt me. Dr. Johnſon was unqueſtionably a very great man in the province of literatur , and his authority on religious and moral ſubjects is alſo highly reſpectable: but, like other great men, he often aſſumes a dictatorial ſtyle in matters of opinion, without condeſcending to aſſign his reaſons. I believe he mentions, in his life of one of the Poets, that it was his cuſtom to read the Church ſervice, or ſome part of it, in his family every day, and gives it as an inſtance of his piety; but I do not recollect any part of Dr. Johnſon's writings in which he informs us that it was *his own practice*, or takes upon him to be *an advocate for it*. This, however, may be the caſe; and *his* arguments, if I had peruſed them, might have corrected my opinion. Your correſpondent, in ſome of the queſtions he propoſes, may poſſibly have uſed Dr. Johnſon's words; but as he advances nothing from the Doctor to decide them but his *ipſe dixit*, and nothing for himſelf but what has been already anſwered, or is totally irrelative to *the point*, I muſt own I do not at preſent ſee any cauſe to relinquiſh it. There is certainly no *form of public worſhip* comparable to that of *the Eſtabliſhed Church*; and, if I have not ſufficiently evinced my veneration for it in every line that I have written on the ſubject, I really know not in what terms to expreſs myſelf more forcibly, although I diſapprove *the uſe of it in private houſes*, and think there are *ſome* devotional books *more appropriate*, notwithſtanding there are *others* extremely *objectionable*; amongſt the latter I include all the *weekly preparations* that I have ſeen, which do indeed require much amendment. I have ſurely ſaid nothing to lead any one to ſuppoſe that

that I think it wrong for the master of a family to assemble his household, and read to them a sermon, or the Holy Scriptures; or that I would have him adopt any form of *private devotions* that should favour *the principles of a Dissenter*; and I am equally at a loss to conceive how such an idea could arise in the mind of your correspondent, as I am to understand his conclusion, that *the Church* would be better attended for the practice of using the Service *at home*. W. B.

*** For four corrections in a former letter of this correspondent, see p. 188, col. 2.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

I CANNOT help thinking both you and I recognise an old correspondent in Q [in the corner], p. 136. If he can awaken the "Old English Gentleman" to answer challenges already sent him in your Miscellany, he will do more than any "*modern* English Gentleman" can effect. Suppose, Mr. Urban, we touch him on the side of an "English *Clergyman*?" Will he be more sensitive?

I hope you intend that the Worthies of the Eighteenth Century should stand at the head of your present volume. They ought, in strict propriety, to have introduced the present Century*.

I wish any of your correspondents would say on what authority Epitaphs record the *Ashes* of their subjects. I know the funeral service of our Church joins "ashes to ashes" with "dust to dust;" but, as the *burning* of bodies was certainly done away in Rome *Christian*, and I never yet saw a shovel-full of *ashes* brought into a church-yard, I am at a loss to account for the unmeaning words. Wheatley gives no farther account of the phrase than that it was in use in the first Common Prayer Book, Edward VI.

I must have better authority than Mr. Hume for the story of Queen Elizabeth and the ring, pp. 129, 208.

I cannot encourage Mr. Jones, p. 209, to expect portraits of Milo Fitz-Walter and his sons, or of the Bohuns; but of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, t. Edw. IV. there is one among Houbraken's illustrious heads, from a picture at Magdalen college, Cambridge; and one of his son Edward among Faber's portraits of founders of Cambridge colleges, 1714.

P. 228. The Yelverton MSS. vol. LXXI. p. 423, are, it is believed, in Ld. Calthorpe's family by intermarriage.

Ibid. John Wynne was translated from St. Asaph, 1714, to Bath and Wells, 1727.

P. 229. Bowles's Introduction to the Natural History of Spain was translated into French.

The application, or perhaps, as your correspondent more rightly deems it, misapplication of the words of Erasmus, vol. LXXI. p. 1110, are only one additional instance of the power of party-spirit, and the difference of discernment between a jaundiced and a clear eye.

P. 272. The statement from Lisbon has been found to be false, as it might have been foreseen it must have been.

P. 294. Not Edward but Henry Berkeley Portman, esq. of Brianston, Dorset, who died March 22, was eldest son of Henry William P. esq. who died Jan. 16, 1796, whose estate in the West of England and ground-rents of Portman-square and streets, valued at 13,000*l. per annum*. He married, 1798, Lucy Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Lord Dormer. He represented Wells in the last parliament, and was elected for Boroughbridge 1803.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 27.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the importance that has been attached to the researches of the *savans* belonging to the French Army of Egypt, something was left for the curiosity of their successors to glean, and for their ingenuity to develope. It appears by the inscription on the pillar commonly called Pompey's, that this pillar, contrary to all former opinions, was erected in honour of Diocletian, by the then Prefect of Egypt. For this discovery the learned are indebted to Lieut. Dundas, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Desade, of the Queen's German Regiment, aid-du-camp to Lord Cavan, who accomplished it with much perseverance and difficulty. The letters were so much defaced by time, that it was only during the hours when the sun cast a shadow from them that any observation could be made. In some parts a few characters are totally incapable of being traced. These characters have been filled up by Mr. Hayter, an English clergyman at Naples, employed in deciphering the antient

* They may easily be bound *ad libitum*.

tient manuſcripts found at Herculaneum. Theſe filled-up characters are of courſe open to criticiſm; but they accord ſo well with the diſcernible parts of the inſcription, and render the whole ſo clear and intelligible, that ſound judgment can find no good objection to charge againſt them. The moſt material part, the name of the perſon to whom the pillar is dedicated, is quite legible. The copy of the inſcription, with the detail of the circumſtances, have been given to Sir Robert Wilſon, for the ſecond edition of his Hiſtory of the Egyptian Expedition. In that publication a *fac ſimile* of the inſcription and inſertions will appear. The following is a tranſlation of it:

TO DIOCLETIANUS AUGUSTUS,
MOST ADORABLE EMPEROR,
THE TUTELAR DEITY OF ALEXANDRIA,
PONTIUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT,
CONSECRATES THIS.

The Society of Antiquaries received from Dr. Raine the following copy of the inſcription on Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, as decyphered by Capt. Leake, of the artillery, Capt. Squire, of the engineers, and Mr. Hamilton, private ſecretary to the Earl of Elgin:

ΤΟΝ ΚΟΡΙωΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑC
ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ CΕΒΑCΤΟΝ
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟC ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟC ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ

Dr. R. conjectures that the name of the preſect who cauſed the pillar to be erected was ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟC, for there are preciſely ſix characters wanting to fill up the hiatus. Diocleſian, after appeaſing the rebellion in Egypt, was particularly honoured in Egypt; and architecture was his peculiar paſſion. The inſcription could only be read for a few minutes of the day, when the ſun ſhone obliquely on the pillar; and a fac-ſimile in melted ſulphur may be expected when our troops return from Egypt.

Capt. Walſh, in his journal of the campaign in Egypt, gives an engraving of the inſcription, as made out, by ſix weeks application, by Capt. Dundas, of the royal ſtaff corps, and Lieut. Deſade, of the Queen's German regiment, aid-de-camp to Sir Eyre Coote and the Earl of Elgin.

ΤΟ[N] ΚΟ[ΡΙ]ωΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥ[ΤΟ]ΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ Π[Ο]ΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕ[Ξ]ΑΝΔΡΕΙΑC
ΔΙΟΚΛΗ[Τ]ΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ [C]ΕΒ[Α]CΤΟΝ
[ΠΟΜ]ΠΗΙΟC ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
[ΠΡΟCΤΑ]ΤΗC

The letters are ſupplied by the Rev. Mr. Hayter, at Naples, who is employed in decyphering the Herculaneum MSS. A better word than ΠΡΟCΤΑΤΗC might perhaps be ſupplied: and it is certain the foregoing copy furniſhes a very different reading of the laſt line.

The column may have been erected, as conjectured by Profeſſor White, by Ptolemy Lagus or Philadelphus, to adorn the centre of the area of their *Sarapæum*, and five or ſix centuries after be inſcribed to the emperor Diocleſian. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

THOSE of your readers who may have been to view the ſkeleton of the Mammoth exhibited in Pall-mall, 11 feet high, 17½ long, and 5 feet 8 in. wide, may find ſome brief account of this animal in your vol. LXXJI. p. 493; by which it appears that it was *granivorous*. The thigh-bone is 3 feet 9½ in. long, 18 inches in circumference. A ſingle tooth, 18 inches in circumference, 4 lb. 10 oz. weight, part of a large tuſk, with the point much worn, are ſhewn at the ſame place; together with a plaſter caſt of bones found in a cave in Virginia, evidently belonging to an animal of the *clawed* kind.

Yours, &c. NATURALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

IT has been my ſingular misfortune more than once to be repreſented in your pages as a moſt ſuperficial obſerver; and I have been reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of either ſuffering ſuch an imputation to reſt on me, or elſe to fight my way through oppoſing ſhadows; for, luckily, when viewed with attention, they are nothing more.

Corrector tells me, p. 238, that I am "not aware that a mode is already pointed out by act of Parliament, and daily practiſed in and about London, to my knowledge, and, I conclude, every where elſe, which ſuperſedes the neceſſity of any new inſtitution for that purpoſe." Now this aſſertion *reads* extremely well; but, Mr. Urban, as I am confident the gentleman, Corrector, is not *perſonally* acquainted with me, how can he alledge ſo confidently that I am ignorant of my ſubject? To prove that *he* is either ignorant of what daily paſſes in London, or has forgotten what *he muſt* have read, ſhall be the

the unpleasant task to which *he* has driven me. I am heartily sorry that any man should wish to close the doors of benevolence, because he thinks it unnecessary that he should pass through them; if Corrector has his hobby, let him subscribe to it and welcome. When guineas are an incumbrance to me I will apply to him as an almoner; till then they are at my own disposal, and my guardian genius be their guide.

If such an establishment as I have recommended existed in every parish, the overseers' *first* step should be to leave Law and Custom in the back ground, and send the suffering sick pauper to the ——. Legal ceremonies ought to be dispensed with when a soul hangs quivering between the body and the world of spirits. If a miserable wretch is found perishing in the streets, he should be taken to a comfortable bed; not to the Manfion-house. Corrector might have done me the justice to suppose I was not quite so ignorant as to imagine any of the poor laws *authorized* the errors I wish to alleviate; but perhaps this gentleman is prepared to say no untoward, not to say cruel, circumstances arise during their execution; indeed, he has called upon me to acknowledge that Law and Custom "speak a very different language from that which I have imputed to them." Whatever emanates from the Legislature of the land, I firmly believe to be well intended: but human nature is liable to error collectively as well as individually; and what thinking man can do otherwise than perceive that many horrid evils attend each parish providing for its own poor? Has Corrector never heard of the contest between two parishes on a cold night of the last winter, when *two careful* watchmen, anxious to keep the victim of misery from their own district, forbad him *to die* on *either* side of a street? How say you, *Corrector*, would it not have been better that those most humane guardians of the night should have had one of those proposed receptacles, to which they might have conveyed the expiring Negro, where parish charges would be superseded, and no expences occur but those the subscribers would discharge with pleasure? A Negro was found dying in a street; he said so: the watchman exclaims, "You shall not die in my parish," and conveys him across the street, where he is dropped in *another* parish; the watchman of that district makes the same assertion, and conveys him back to his first situation; he is found again and again conveyed across the street, and at seven in the morning found dead. Corrector, this was not *commanded* by the law; but it suffers it. Corrector, has Custom never outraged Humanity before? Is this a solitary instance of *accidents* happening during the conveyance of paupers? If Law and Custom are not to be arraigned for this horrid conflict of passions, your correspondent may rest the blame on what or whom he will. I totally exculpate the overseers, churchwardens, and vestries of both parishes; they have publikly removed all imputation from themselves.

I suppose that either *Law* or *Custom* demand, that previous to the removal of a pauper he shall be examined before a magistrate. Now I insist that *a sick* pauper is not a proper object for examination (except in one of my proposed asylums by a physician). To prove this, I shall quote two instances; one from the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1803, p. 91. "Mr. William Canner, the junior city marshal, was engaged in pursuance of the duties of his office in procuring passes for some paupers. Among the indigent persons who applied, one of them was infected with so loathsome a complaint that it was necessary to put him out of the room in which the Lord Mayor sat. Mr. Canner incautiously remained near this man, and some time afterwards remarked that he could not get the smell out of his nose. The infection had seized him and in a very short period produced his death." Why did this man apply for a pass? I suppose because he knew *Law* and *Custom* made it necessary; but as Corrector may say this is not a case quite in point, owing to the pauper himself making the application, I shall recommend the second instance from the Morning Chronicle of Saturday, April 2, 1803, to his serious consideration, begging him to reflect that opposition to such a plan as that I propose may possibly cause (by preventing its adoption) many deaths eventually. Every feeling mind must lament that the parish of St. Mildred did not furnish one of my asylums where the victim might have died in quiet, *if* past recovery. "Manfion house. Yesterday, *an unfortunate pauper died soon after he had been conveyed for examination*. It appeared that he had been noticed by a churchwarden of St. Mildred's [illegible]

at a door in Grocers' hall court in a wretched ſituation. The humanity of the gentleman occaſioned him to ſend the ſtreet-keeper to afford him every relief, *and to convey him to his pariſh*, previous to which he was taken to the Manſion houſe, where he expired," &c. How pitiful and futile are Corrector's words, when he ſays the removal of paupers "is always ſuſpended till after their recovery. Thus, Mr Urban, ſtand the Law and the Cuſtom." Let me inform this gentleman, although I am neither phyſician nor ſurgeon, that ſymptoms may deceive the moſt humane magiſtrate, the moſt ſkilful phyſician, and the beſt of ſurgeons, in a deceaſed pauper. They may pronounce he is fit for removal: yet that motion which is the unavoidable conſequence of a long journey deranges many a *well-fed healthy perſon*; what may not its effects be on a *half-ſtarved* pauper? But I have done; my conſcience is diſcharged by *propoſing* a remedy for defects in Laws and Cuſtoms; and here the conteſt on this ſubject ends.

J. M. will accept my thanks for his explanation of *indulgences*, and will excuſe my ſaying, that if puniſhments, however trivial, are held over the guilty head, and thoſe are remitted for gain, either to build churches or for worſe purpoſes, the biſhop who grants indulgences has even a worſe chance for Heaven than the Proteſtant heretick of the Engliſh church.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

A LETTER intended for December Magazine of laſt year, and referred to at the commencement of my laſt of Feb. 4 (ſee p. 212), as it has never appeared, muſt, in all probability, have miſcarried. As your readers may feel diſappointed, I loſe no time to tranſmit you the ſubſtance of that, which was intended to introduce the other; but as it muſt now be contented with a ſubſequent ſituation, a few alterations have been neceſſarily made.

Previous to my laſt, excepting a general abſtract of the population, none of your correſpondents ſeem to have noticed the nature of the returns. To an inquiſitive mind they certainly afford much ground of remark. Though the mode of ſtating the amount of the population is entitled to every commendation, it is perhaps to be regretted, that in the pariſhes ſtated as not duly returned, the accounts are not ſo complete as in thoſe which preceded them. I would wiſh to illuſtrate my obſervations in the county of Wilts. Of Boulton I find no mention in the population accounts, and therefore conclude it muſt be ſome hamlet or chapelry within the county, and comprehended in its pariſh of ſome other name. This is one of the ſupplementary returns.

Of Cricklade, one of the places ſtated to have made no return, it ſeems to be meant of Cricklade St. Mary. I know not whether it is within the limits of the borough; yet, being contiguous and having probably no burial ground, and is alſo ſerved by the incumbent or miniſter of Cricklade St. Sampſon, it is more than probable that they may have only one regiſter to comprehend both pariſhes. Ditchridge, in the hundred of Chippenham, may be under the ſame predicament; and, if my recollection or memory does not miſlead me, I have ſome idea of having heard as much. Of Wellow-weſt, at the other extremity of the county, I can be much more poſitive. It is true it is ſituate within the county of Wilts; but it is alſo true that it is in the pariſh of Wellow-Eaſt, in Thorngate hundred, and in Andover diviſion, in Hants. There can be no doubt, therefore, that both the population and regiſters will be found in that return. They neither have, nor is there any tradition that they ever had, any chapel of their own, or any regiſter.

I ſtate theſe facts to ſhew that the returns, ſuppoſed to be omitted, are demonſtrably much fewer than 280, from which, as Mr. Rickman has obſerved, "returns could not be procured. Theſe are almoſt without exception CHAPELRIES, of whoſe regiſters many are ſuppoſed to be included in the returns made from the regiſters of their reſpective mother churches." The above inſtances, as to ſome of the places deficient in returns, are proofs of the obſervation; and in other counties and other places, the deficiency probably may for the moſt part be accounted for in the ſame way, ſo as in reality to lead one almoſt to conclude, that ſcarce any deficiences are to be ſuppoſed. Indeed there is, in my mind, another very eſſential remark to be made in this reſpect: that the parochial clergy, of all people, would be leaſt likely to neglect a return of the ſtate of their regiſters to their

their reſpective dioceſans. Reaſons of too obvious a nature to ſtand in need of any mention here, muſt have operated to ſtimulate them to ſuch an act, from a ſenſe of duty and reſpect. Hence we may conclude, that the omiſſions are thereby reduced to a merely nominal and extremely ſmall number, and that there theſe are to be conſidered as moſtly included under ſome other name of a pariſh, townſhip, or place.

On a reference to other parts of the kingdom, with which I am well acquainted, in the hope of obtaining ſome ſatisfaction for the very vague deſcription of pariſh, town, townſhip, tything, village, hamlet, liberty, extra-parochial place, &c. moſt of which names occur occaſionally in Wilts county; I find it to be much worſe defined, and totally deſtitute of any ſound information. But into the diſcuſſion of this ſubject I cannot at preſent largely enter. So far indeed as the population has been thereby obtained, the immediate object of the Legiſlature has been procured. But what ſhould hinder this, by ſome very eaſy diſtinctions to be added, ſuch as chapelry, and in what pariſh, village, and what chapelry or pariſh, at what church or chapel baptiſms and burials are cuſtomary and of right for diſtinct villages or hamlets, &c. where regiſters of the ſame are kept, and marriages ſolemnized; to render it a complete and correct depoſitory of many things highly important in the ſcience of political arithmetic? Two or three additional columns to each page would be fully ſufficient for this purpoſe; and if the three columns of occupations could be perfected, or more nearly ſo, it would be an authentic record for many valuable purpoſes.

I would therefore propoſe that at the end of three years from the former enumeration, a ſimilar one, and in the month of March alſo, ſhould be authorized and required by Parliament. With the queries to be diſperſed, including thoſe alluded to, a model or ſpecimen of the columns, with their titles, ſhould be introduced, and the neceſſary explanation annexed. Theſe would ſoon be filled up, except in towns; and even there they would be collected with much more facility than before, and perhaps more correctly. In ſecuring theſe deſiderata, a complete maſs of political data would be obtained, the great importance of which muſt be obvious. Though the volume of population returns would be nearly of the ſame ſize as the former, the paper only being ſo much larger as to admit three additional columns, the regiſter returns might for three years be ſtated ſpecifically for each pariſh, &c. and probably not very greatly exceed the bulk of that part of the late returns; but if it ſhould, would not the information be highly intereſting to the publick and to individuals? SEVERIANUS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LX.

THE next ruin I meet with in my courſe had the name of *Tichfield* attached to it. Here, inſtead of finding an entire pile of buildings in excellent repair, well furniſhed, and nobly inhabited as ſome twelve years ago I was given to underſtand from the beſt authority was its condition, I ſaw the lamentable leavings of dilapidatory *furor*. Addreſſing myſelf to an aged tenant of an adjoining hamlet, "You, my friend, have no doubt beheld this edifice bear another aſpect than that which now ſo melancholy hangs over it; I pr'ythee ſay how was its ſtate?" "Stranger," replied the good man, "I have long bore teſtimony to the fortune of this ſtructure; have, when in my youthful days, been more than happy in the view; and, as I now haſten to bid this mortal life farewell, ſee with deep concern this conſtant object, ever inſtigating duteous regard to ennobled orders, decline with me alſo. It has, indeed, paſſed before me in the wreck of things; dead, diſmounted, and proſtrate on the earth. I am yet in exiſtence, have man's due proportion, ſtill ſtand erect; could give way to ireful prediction. But I forbear; my thoughts hurry back to that point where humble reſignation dwells, and only ruminate how once the dignity of this place was owned, how once maintained. Inquire no more; prudence reſtrains my tongue, and I muſt go." Thus we two admirers of what once was (with ſome little difference in regard to certain particulars) parted, each ſhaking our heads, and holding out our arms, as men who think on what they are unable to expreſs, either to ſatisfy their own diſturbed ſpirits, or the half-enquiring fears of thoſe who may ſuſpect their actions are not altogether free from cenſure.

SOUTH-

SOUTHAMPTON.

If there ſhould be one Architect among us who may really wiſh to ſelect and draw from our Antiquities, or one *amateur* follower of the art who may literally deſire to ſee ſuch imitations brought into practice, ſo as to give particular parts of his rural domains a probable ſemblance of ſome remnant of a caſtellated manſion, whereby to revive in his mind how his great anceſtors flouriſhed in warlike pomp; then let them repair hither, and make an accurate ſurvey of the encircling walls of this town, where on each direct flank will be found abundant objects for the above purpoſe, in gates of entrance, circular and ſquare towers, buttreſſes of ſimple form, or diverſified with ſplays of every degree, battlements, turrets, and all the long liſt of defenſive architecture, too infinite to be enumerated in this place. Contenting myſelf that from theſe hints I may ſet one or two to their proper labours, I as uſual ſhall proceed, and ſpeak of things as I find them.

Barr gate, entering the town from the London road, is large and ſtately, and in good repair, by which we may infer the names of the heroes of Southampton, Sir Bevis, and Sir Iſcapart, are dear to the inhabitants; as their portraits painted on board hung up on each ſide the entrance, indeed, ſufficiently demonſtrates. *Water gate* ſtands below, at the other extremity of the town, overlooking the river. Men of this quarter carp at, look aſkance, and decry, this warrant of their former conſequence; they, unlike their brethren of the upper guard, cry, "Pull us down this gate; take from our ſight the *nuiſance*; air we want; not the freſh air altogether, but that air ſuch as promenades diſpenſe when all the elegance and faſhion of the place here repair to take the ſea-drawn breeze. Low men of this lower watch, gird on; your ſcoffs and hopes alike are vain; Water gate ſtill remains. Among the many curious architectural particulars aggrandizing the town, are ſome parts of the palace of Canute, running on a line with the gate juſt mentioned; from the windows of which, as an honourable Author has ſuggeſted, this monarch when adulated by his nobles pointed to the tide then coming in, and ſaid, "I will go forth and prove my omnipotence, by bidding the ruſhing waters not to wet my feet;" but the impetuous waves heeded him not, and proved to him and his ſervile flatterers that he was but a man. Keeping on the direction of theſe buildings, at 3 or 400 feet diſtance, is a very extenſive aſſemblage of lofty arches, forming receſſes in a wall once making a face to ſome ſpacious work; but whether they gave the external or internal line, cannot be aſcertained.

All Saints' church, ſince 1789, has been demoliſhed, and a modern eccleſiaſtical deſign built on its ſite. I mention this circumſtance, as the Weſt window of the old church was a deſign I never witneſſed before. Its geometrical figure is not eaſily to be deſcribed. We may, however, ſay, the width of the window was divided into three equal parts; the firſt and third parts receded diagonal-wiſe, while the ſecond, or centre part, ſtood parallel with the front of the window as uſual. Thus theſe three diviſions gave at once a bow-window and two compartmented ſides, right and left. That theſe peculiarities may be underſtood more clearly, in a future number of this Miſcellany, a view will be given for inſpection.

Not having the opportunity at this time of paying a ſecond tribute of admiration to the ruins of Netley abbey, I ſhall turn back to my notes and ſketches taken in 1789.

NETLEY ABBEY.

After a walk of three miles, the greater length of the way laying through a thick and mazey wood, I entered on the open area whereon the Abbey ſtands. Directly before the Weſt front of the church, at about 200 feet diſtance, is a ſmall fort overlooking the Southampton river, ſerving once as a water gate and a place of defence to the ſacred ſeclufion. The Weſt wall of the cloiſters ranges with the Weſt front of the church, where is a large projecting tower appearing as the original entrance thereinto. The preſent entrance is in the centre of the South wall of the cloiſters; which before I paſſed through, I examined the veſtiges of a ſeries of offices taking up the whole of this South line. Entering into the cloiſters, I found a wide waſte; the internal walls, Weſt, South, and Eaſt, and the South ſide of the church alone bounding the area. On the Eaſt wall are three entrances into three ſeveral rooms, one of which, from the large dimenſions, may be inferred, is the Chapter houſe; theſe rooms communicate

nicate with many more, which extend far beyond the South wall of the cloiſters. On the right of the Chapter houſe a paſs is had to the ſite of the cemetery, where at the Eaſtern extremity of this extenſive plot of ground is another grand aſſemblage of rooms. It is neceſſary to remark, theſe ſeveral buildings for the accommodation of the religious have ſuffered ſo much from dilapidations, that but confined ideas can be conceived of the original finiſhings of the minute parts. They have all, excepting the Chapter houſe, room attached, and the offices on the outſide of the South cloiſter, their various conſtructed groins, or arched cielings. The rooms at the Eaſt point of the cemetery in this reſpect have ſome very fine proofs of maſonic ſkill in this way, altogether rare and extraordinary.

The walls of the church are partly complete, ſave the North tranſept (of which no traces can be diſcerned), and are left in many ſituations as high as their firſt terminations; in which are the windows and other wall decorations. The columns, arches, &c. compoſing the aiſles, are all fallen into prodigious heaps of undiſtinguiſhed rubbiſh; and it was with ſome difficulty I made out the preciſe arrangement of the nave, centrical tower, and choir. There is no indication that there ever was a chapel of our Lady Eaſt of the choir, as common to other Abbey churches. In the South tranſept, however, are many particulars in being, ſo as to inform the mind how Netley's former architectural fame was manifeſted; for the Eaſt aiſle belonging thereunto is compleat, with its columns, arches, galleries, and groins; and, what is more to be regarded, the ribs of the groins of the tranſept itſelf are ſtanding, nearly independent of their grounds or ſpandrills, hanging as it were in ſuſpenſive ſecurity, to the utter aſtoniſhment of all ſcientific beholders how they have remained ſo long in this uncertain ſtate, and how they ſtill defy the tooth of Time*. Antient Art, great is thy pride of durability, when left untouched by the deſtroying arm of man! Antient Art, cruel is thy fate, when your beautiful ſpecimens are left unprotected by inſenſible poſſeſſors! I cry your mercy, good gentlemen, who thus hold our ruinated holy fabricks in your power. Permit me to remind you of an almoſt worn-out deſpiſed tale, prefixed to the deſtiny of theſe ſuperb ruins. A perſon ſome years ago, who had agreed to pull down the whole of the Abbey for an advantageous ſale of the materials, had gone on with his labour to a certain degree, when ſtanding within the diviſions of the great Weſt window (here I ſet the drawing of this object full before me), and being much enraged at the reſiſtance made by the tracery of the upper tier of the window, vented many impious and blaſphemous calumnies againſt the antient artificers of this abbey, when, as though his vile ingratitude to the memories of ſuch his foregone brethren (this man being himſelf a maſon, to ſay nothing of his then ſacrilegious act), was to meet a due puniſhment, the whole of the tracery work fell down, and cruſhed him to atoms! Warnings in dreams he had three nights preceding this his untimely end! Who is he contemptuous that cries out, "What have we to do with fabled anecdotes; Superſtition's laſt reſource to aid her cauſe!" It is the man that I ſuſpected; I ſee his ſcornful eye, brows contracted in wrathful determination; a ſmile of horrid deſpoliation now changes the features of his rugged viſage: ah, muſt his hands be advanced too, faſt clenched! Let me turn from the hated form fleeting before my view: he follows ſtill, and ſtill I fly! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

* I have been informed, from the unreſtrained acceſs had to theſe ruins by wanton and miſchievous viſitors, that theſe ribs have very lately been pulled down by, and for the amuſement of, ſuch ignorant and unfeeling "rabble."

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

I HAVE long conſidered the Gentleman's Magazine the beſt repoſitory of, and means to obtain, information as to antient cuſtoms. I do not heſitate to acquaint you of one, which ſeems to me ſingular, *being a tythe to pariſh clerks*, which I, for the firſt time, lately obſerved; and alſo to enquire, if it is in fact partial, or not uncommon.

In an act of Parliament lately paſſed, for allotting and incloſing open lands, at Burton, and Weſt Halton, co. Lincoln, an allotment is made to the pariſh clerks, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, for ever, as an equivalent and ſatisfaction for the ſheaves or meaſures of corn, which ſuch pariſh clerks have been accuſtomed to receive, and take yearly from, or in reſpect of the crops of corn, growing upon the open fields, directed to be incloſed by that act. E. M. B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

AS the progreſs of the ſinking fund for the redemption of the national debt is not ſet forth with its annual increaſe in any publication, the completion of the following table would gratify an old Correſpondent.

The ſum granted in 1786 was one million which became	Annual progreſs of the Sinking Fund.		The amount bought and granted in the year preceding, being of the whole
	3 *per* Cent. Stock	4 *per* Cent. Stock	
1ſt. Auguſt 1787	1,343,100	—	
— — 1788	2,874,150	—	nearly one-half.
— — 1789	4,447,150	—	—— one-third.
— — 1790	5,997,900	—	—— one-quarter.
— — 1791	7,563,875	—	—— one-fifth.
— — 1792	9,141,850	—	—— one-fifth.
— — 1793	11,796,165	—	—— one-ſeventh.
— — 1794	13,617,895	—	—— one-ſixth.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. ADDINGTON'S COMPARATIVE VIEW *of the* NATURAL SMALL POX, *the* INOCULATED SMALL POX, *and the* INOCULATED COW POX.

HISTORY.

For Twelve Centuries, this Diſeaſe has been known to continue its ravages, deſtroying in every year an *immenſe proportion* of the whole population of the WORLD!

	General Character.	MORTALITY.	DANGER.	CONTAGION.
NATURAL SMALL-POX.	In ſome Inſtances Mild, but for the moſt part Violent, Painful, Loathſome, Contagious, and dangerous to Life.	One in Six, who have the Diſeaſe, DIES. At leaſt half of Mankind have it; conſequently *One in Twelve* of the Human Race periſh by One Diſeaſe! In London, 3000 annually. In the United Kingdom, 40,000.	ONE in THREE has a DANGEROUS DISEASE.	CONTAGION always accompanies it.
INOCULATED SMALL-POX.	For the moſt part Mild, but in ſome inſtances Violent, Painful, Loathſome, Contagious, and dangerous to Life.	One in 800 Inoculated, DIES. In London, probably *One in One Hundred!* Inoculation of Small-Pox, by ſpreading the Diſeaſe, has increaſed its general Mortality by 17 in every 1000.	ONE in THIRTY or FORTY has a DANGEROUS DISEASE.	CONTAGION always accompanies it.
INOCULATED COW POX.	Uniformly Mild, Inoffenſive, free from Pain or Danger, and an Infallible Preventive of the Small Pox.	NEVER FATAL.	NO DANGER.	NOT CONTAGIOUS.

*** Perſons inoculated for the Cow Pox are not required to take any medicine, nor to obſerve any particular regimen reſpecting diet or exerciſe, or other care than ſuch as is at all times neceſſary for the preſervation of health.—Particular care muſt be taken to avoid injuring the inoculated arm, by ſqueezing, rubbing, or ſcratching the parts, by the preſſure of tight ſleeves, or otherwiſe.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

YOU will oblige a conſtant reader of your valuable Repoſitory, if you will inſert, in your next number, the following remarks on Mr. Mant's late publication of a new edition of Mr. Warton's poetical works. Z.

"The writer of the following obſervations thinks highly of Mr. Mant's learning and genius; but is ſorry, and ſurpriſed, to find, that, after he has given that juſt character, in the memoirs of Mr. Warton's life, his great merit deſerved, he mentions ſome anecdotes, from *report only* (for, he ſays, he was not perſonally acquainted with his author), concerning which, I am certain, he has been miſinformed.

Before I mention my remarks, I muſt beg to be underſtood, that I am convinced Mr. Mant did not mean to injure, *ſeriouſly*, the character of his poet; "for (to uſe the Editor's own words) perſonal ſatire muſt, at all times, expoſe its author to a ſuſpicion of malignity." Far be it from me, to ſuppoſe, for a moment, any *ſerious* reflections were intended to be thrown on a character, which had ever been unblemiſhed. But Mr. Mant need not be told (ſuch, alas! is human nature), that a trait *inadvertently* mentioned, and without deſign to injure, but which may excite *ridicule*, will ſink deeper in the mind, and leave a more laſting impreſſion, than the higheſt panegyric.

In ſome reſpects the Editor ſeems to have entirely miſtaken the character of Mr. Warton: the amiable ſimplicity of which, never led him (notwithſtanding that trait) to do any thing *improper*, or *abſurd*; and it is a matter of ſurpriſe, to many of his friends, that Mr. Mant ſhould have thought the following anecdote (*trifling*, and *abſurd*, as it is) worthy to be recorded in his book. He ſays, "Mr. Warton entered ſo heartily into the ſports and employments of his brother Dr. Warton's ſcholars, at Wincheſter college, as to be occaſionally involved in rather ludicrous incidents: being engaged with them in ſome *culinary* occupation, and alarmed by the ſudden approach of Dr. Warton, he has been known to conceal himſelf in ſome dark corner; and has been drawn out from his hiding-place, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment, and amuſement of the Doctor, who had taken him for a great boy."

But, if Dr. Warton (ſo far from being *amuſed*) had lived to read the above moſt ridiculous anecdote, how would he have been grieved, to find, his young friend, Mr. Mant, could think of publiſhing a paſſage, which muſt hold up to ridicule his beloved brother!

It is, indeed, ſurpriſing, *who* could inform the Editor of ſo improbable a ſtory; but much more ſo, that he ſhould think it of conſequence enough to be mentioned in his work.

That Mr. Warton might aſſiſt the boys ſometimes in their exerciſes, through his kind good-nature, is very probable; but this is widely different from the above abſurd tale.

One of the paſſages I muſt remark, on what Mr. Mant calls his Author's *failings* and *imperfections*, is this: he ſays, "A *ſmile* may perhaps be excited, at the information, that the Hiſtorian of Engliſh poetry was *fond* of drinking his *ale*, and *ſmoking* his pipe, with perſons of mean rank, and low education." A ſtranger to Mr. Warton, on reading this curious anecdote, muſt certainly and naturally conclude, that he was *fond* of *drinking* and *ſmoking* with low people (like a ſot), in an alehouſe. That Mr. Warton was totally free from pride, is certain; and that he might occaſionally have drunk ale with inferior perſons, is poſſible; but, in my long acquaintance with him, I never knew that he was fond of, or kept low company. Why Mr. Mant ſhould endeavour to excite (as he ſays) a *ſmile*, at the expence of the brother of his honoured friend and inſtructor, I cannot comprehend. But he ſeems determined to impreſs his readers with the belief of the abovementioned anecdote; for, in his criticiſm on "The Panegyric on Oxford Ale," he ſays, "At leaſt, whatever may be the kind of language his Author makes uſe of, his fondneſs for *ale* and *tobacco* (the ſubject of his Muſe) was by no means feigned." I knew him many years intimately; but never heard him expreſs the leaſt partiality for either. Neither is it any reaſon, becauſe he wrote a panegyric on *that liquor*, that he was (as Mr. Mant aſſerts) *fond* of it. It might as well be ſaid, that Philips, the author of "The ſplendid Shilling," was particularly *fond of money*, becauſe he wrote his excellent poem in praiſe of it.

In mentioning what Mr. Mant calls *failings* and *ſingularities*, he obſerves, "that

" that his author partook of that weakneſs which has been attributed to the Author of the Rambler, and believed in preter natural *apparitions*." It is rather extraordinary, that none of Mr. Warton's friends, of whom I was long one of the happy number, ever heard him utter a ſyllable of ſuch belief; and I am convinced it is totally unfounded. Mr. Mant was miſinformed of this trait in his character; as he was alſo of that *very improbable*, not to ſay moſt *ridiculous* circumſtance, of Mr. Warton " having attended an execution in the diſguiſe of a carter's frock."

In what Mr. Mant calls his Author's *imperfections*, he mentions, " he was delighted with popular ſpectacles, chiefly when enlivened by the muſic of a drum." What ſingularity was there in this? What *failing*, in a love of military muſic; and in being delighted with what Shakſpeare calls

" The ſpirit-ſtirring drum—
" Th' ear-piercing fife?" &c. &c.

Or can it be a matter of ridicule, to be preſent at a grand military review of well-diſciplined ſoldiers? a ſpectacle, at which even a *Biſhop* might be ſeen, without breach of propriety.

Mr. Warton honoured thoſe brave fellows, who chearfully ſurrender themſelves to want, diſeaſe, and death, and the moſt wearifome exertions, for their country. No object was more intereſting to his benevolent mind, than a poor, old war-worn ſoldier, who had loſt a limb in the arduous ſervice: nor (as I have frequently ſeen) could there be an higher gratification to his good mind, than to hear their tale, that he might relieve their diſtreſs.

Why Mr. Mant, in ſpeaking of his Author's perſon (of which, he acknowledges, he had only a very *imperfect* idea), ſhould have recourſe to, or think it neceſſary to mention, at *any rate*, what he *well* knew was only a ſcandalous caricature of the witty but *ſurrilous* author of the Probationary Odes, is ſtill more wonderful. He mentions, that the above abuſive author ſays, " Mr. Warton was a *little, ſhort, red-faced, ſquat man*." Then follows more abuſe, which I ſhall not repeat. Had he called him a dwarf, or a giant, it would have been equally true. Mr. Warton was above the *middle ſize, well made, ſtout*, but never *large*, till late in life, with a moſt pleaſing countenance. But the author of the Probationary Odes, who, with the moſt outrageous abuſe, had dared, in his writings, to vilify our good king and amiable queen (which he ſuppoſed to be wit), is not indeed worthy to be even mentioned; much leſs for Mr. Mant to quote his words; and to mention this falſe deſcription; which, he well knew, was *merely*, and *only* a caricature; and fabricated to excite deriſion, and a ſmile of contempt. Nay, Mr. Mant himſelf ſays, " this is only a caricature." Why then ſhould he mention it?

To the above *caricature deſcription* the Editor has thought proper to give of his author, he adds, in the ſame paragraph, what may excite ridicule, in what Dr. Johnſon might *inadvertently* notice (with all due deference to that good man), though not a very elegant *ſimile*, concerning Mr. Warton's pronunciation in his ſpeaking: there was nothing remarkable in it, from other men: there was, indeed, ſometimes a quickneſs in his manner, from the fulneſs of his mind; but I never heard it was thought a defect.

Although Mr. Mant thought it worth while to record what Dr. Johnſon *might inadvertently* mention, yet he muſt well know, that if, in company, every ludicrous expreſſion of the moment, which means *nothing*, were to be publiſhed in the *character* of a man, it would have a very different appearance.

The Editor has mentioned a criticiſm of Dr. Johnſon's (p. 134), in the letters of Madam Piozzi:

" Whereſoe'er I turn my view," &c. &c.

But Mr. Mant does not ſay a word of what (to the beſt of my remembrance) immediately follows his critique, *viz.*

" But I *dearly love the fellow*;"

which plainly ſhewed, Dr. Johnſon did not mean any *very ſevere cenſure*.

In juſtice, however, to Mr. Mant, I muſt ſay, that, *after* he has mentioned what he calls his Author's *imperfections*, he notices (p. civ) " that they proceeded not from any vicious or malignant propenſity; and are no blemiſh on the moral character of him who poſſeſſed them."

" Such a reflection (he adds) may ſerve to repreſs inordinate cenſure." (By the way, why ſhould he have endeavoured to excite any cenſure at all?) He proceeds: " For not only may the man inclined to harſher judgement be induced to relax his ſeverity, when he conſiders that thoſe *failings* were not injurious to any one; but the man of good-nature may feel his kindneſs excited,

excited, by the recollection that they arose from simplicity, and openness of heart."

This is handsomely said by Mr. Mant, who probably judged from his own goodness of heart, of the rest of mankind; but where are these *indulgent*, good-natured people to be found? Alas! Mr. Mant had *already* mentioned and *published* to the world, what he *afterwards* tries to extenuate; but what possible reason could there be, for relating *at all*, what he *immediately* thinks it necessary to *apologize* for having done? I must repeat, it is well known, that any trait in a character (however trifling) which may excite ridicule (*why*, I know not, but so it is) makes a deeper impression, in general, than the warmest panegyric.

How blameless, and free from any *real failings*, must have been the life of that amiable man, when it appears, his Editor was obliged to have recourse to such trifling, *improbable* tales, and which he *acknowledges* arose from the simplicity and goodness of his heart! In this, Mr. Mant contradicts himself; for, first, he calls them *failings*, and afterwards owns they were even *virtues*.

Far be it from me to say but that Mr. Warton, in common with the rest of mankind, might have his *failings* and *imperfections* (although I knew not what they were); as no man is perfect. All I contend for is, that those frivolous particulars his Editor mentions could not be *such*.

There is an admirable Spectator of Addison's, who mentions some Editor having given a most excellent character of his Author, as a man of great learning, genius, taste, &c. and that he was endowed with every virtue,—at last adds, "*but* he had a *flouch* in his *gait*." I need make no applications.

It is thought rather extraordinary, that the Editor should take no particular notice (when speaking of his Author's poetical works) of that beautiful poem, "The Pleasures of Melancholy," written when he was only a boy of sixteen years old. Mr. Mant slighdy says, "he wrote but two poems in blank verse;" and adds (p. 104), "perhaps the *little success* he had in that kind of writing made him not continue it."

In another place (p. 151), he adds, "In considering the works of any author, it is but fair to make allowances for the production of very early genius. Warton stands in need of *no great allowance* for his early productions; for few persons would attribute "The Pleasures of Melancholy" to a boy in his 17th year. The youth of the Author is, however, discernable, in its luxuriance, and want of compression." Thus he

—"just hints a fault, and hesitates dislike,
—"Damns with faint praise"

However, he adds, "It has been characterised (but he does not say by whom) as a *beautiful Miltonic poem, abounding in bold metaphors, and highly coloured pictures*. It points out (Mr. Mant adds) the propensities of the Author, at a very early age; and shews he was partial to the *tapered choir*, and to scenes of solemn grandeur; and, in conformity to such propensities, he was then (as, I believe, his brother afterwards described him) of the school of Milton, rather than that of Pope."

I transcribe the whole of the above passage, because, in justice to the Editor, I would not *lessen* or *sink* the least praise he bestows on his Author. But, instead of this feeble, cold commendation, for the extraordinary work of so young a boy (exclusive of the praise of the Author whom he quotes) how different are the opinions of literary men! for, at the time that beautiful poem was first published, an author of elegant taste, well known in the literary world, wrote thus, in a letter to Dr. Warton I have often seen, "What an amazing genius is your young brother, of Trinity College, Oxford; who, only a boy of 16 years, has written a poem, which would not disgrace the latter years of Pope himself." Yet Mr. Mant speaks of the *little success* of his two blank verse poems. However, his other in that verse, his "Panegyric on Oxford Ale," surely has met with high praise, though not from Mr. Mant.

The Editor mentions, his Author had a defect in writing blank verse, it being not *musical*. Possibly this might be owing to some little carelessness, at the moment of writing, through haste; as it is well known he had a remarkable good ear for all musical sounds.

In speaking of Mr. Warton's other poetry, his Editor has hardly noticed the beautiful ode on "The Approach of Summer;" which Dr. Warton (whose taste is not to be disputed) always said, "he thought, and also the *Suicide*, were two of the finest odes in the English language." Mr. Mant may, perhaps, think differently. He has, however,

however, given ſome praiſe to the "Suicide." Dr. Warton alſo ſpoke in he higheſt terms of the "Cruſade," and the "Grave of King Arthur."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *April* 4.

WHEN I take up your Magazine, I generally look for amuſement under the head of "Architectural Innovations;" and ſeldom find myſelf diſappointed. I cannot, however, help obſerving, that, moſt unluckily for the credit of your Correſpondent, he is frequently floundering in very unaccountable errors. Like the knights of former times, whoſe buſineſs it was to roam in queſt of perſecuted damſels, this Champion of our antient edifices, in the fervour of his purſuits, makes occationally ſome egregious miſtakes. To take a windmill for a giant, or a flock of ſheep for an army, is certainly not in his way; but, *mutatis mutandis*, the caſe is the ſame. In his laſt rhapſody, is introduced *Portcheſter caſtle*; and ſome part of the information concerning it is really valuable. That from a flat and dreary ſituation (if drearineſs be its portion) it ſhould give an effect *altogether peculiar to itſelf*, is truly extraordinary, and a piece of intelligence worthy of being recorded, with the author's other diſcoveries as to the Architecture of the place, among the moſt brilliant atchievements of the age.

To diſdain petty alluſions, is at all times commendable; but, in towering to the Sublime, it is eſſential; and, as Sterne ſays, "If I could help it, I never would make a compariſon leſs than a mountain at leaſt." When a pail of water might have ſerved his turn, the ideas of the French perriwig-maker expanded to the Ocean. Your correſpondent appears to have written his account under the ſame dilating influence. Scorning the paltry idea of aſſociating this noble ſtructure with ſo diminutive and inſignificant a thing as the Harbour, on whoſe returning tides, for ſo many ages, it has frowned defiance, he ſwells there to a proper degree of importance; and we accordingly find the Eaſt ſide of this venerable Caſtle to be waſhed by the waters of the Channel itſelf! On other points, your correſpondent *ſtretches* equally beyond the reach of common obſervation. The other fronts, we are told, overlook barren fields, and a *town*! The town muſt mean the *village* of Portcheſter. The barren fields muſt either be the aforeſaid harbour (which the South front overlooks directly), or the tract of oozy green viſible at low water; or, if not this, one of the moſt fertile diſtricts, in one of the moſt fruitful countries of the kingdom. I do not obſerve that your correſpondent has noted the ſeaſon of the year when his adventure with the lock-up-houſes happened; and, if not near harveſt-time, his bewildered imagination might have eaſily repreſented ſuch a ſcene of direful contention to be "all barren;" the abode of every thing wretched and gloomy; of owls, and lurking bats; the land only of perriwinkles*, night-ſhade, and toad-ſtools; and that neither an ear of corn, a blade of graſs, nor a cabbage-plant, could poſſibly be reared in the baleful vicinity of a place ſo full of horror and diſmay. But on the ſentimentality of your correſpondent I preſume not to criticiſe. It is employed on a topic of no common intereſt; and upon which, even the moſt fulſome affectation may ſometimes be allowed to paſs current.

I am juſt informed, that every Sokeman of Portcheſter is in arms at the ſcandal which your correſpondent, the Architect, has attempted to fix on them. He is to be taken, dead or alive, and preſented at the next court of the manor, as ——— a terrible example to all others in the like caſes offending.

An Admirer of Don Quixote.

Mr. Urban, *April* 11.

BEING in company the other day, the converſation turned upon Tom Paine and the place of his nativity, Thetford; when an elderly gentleman, then preſent, gave us a piece of information, which tends very materially to throw a light on the parentage of that character. He informed us, that, thirty years ſince, he was at Thetford; at which time was living there a poor Quaker, by trade a ſtay-maker, of the name of John Paine; whoſe wife, he was told, had, ſome twenty years previous to that period, decamped with a vagabond tinker, with whom ſhe went to the Continent and to America. At the end of about four years, they re-

* "Winkles, Portcheſter winkles," is a common cry in the neighbouring towns. Between *Caer peris* and *periwinkles* an etymologiſt might eaſily make out a relationſhip. This would beat the derivation of *cur-mudgeon* in Aſh all to nothing.

turned

turned to Thetford, when the tinker, with the greateſt *ſang froid* imaginable, told Paine, that he had brought his wife back to him, with a boy of three years old, the only return he could make for the loan of her; which Paine accepted. His wife lived with him many years afterwards; nor had he cauſe to repent his kindneſs to her. The child he brought up to his own buſineſs. Query, As Tom Paine's father was a Quaker, his firſt occupation that of a ſtay-maker, and his place of infant reſidence, Thetford, is it not very probable, that this identical child might be Tom Paine, and he be the ſon of this vagabond tinker?

If this enquiry ſhould be worth entering into, I have no doubt but that the inveſtigation will prove the above ſuppoſition to be true; for the leveling principles of Paine are ſuch as one might expect from tinkers, or their offspring.

Yours, &c. B. J.

Mr. Urban, *April* 22.

CAN any of your intelligent correſpondents give me any information of the peerages of *Tracy* and *Kingsland*, omitted in the laſt edition of Kearſley? The latter of theſe titles is ſurely not extinct. William ninth Earl of Meath (who is alluded to in one of your late numbers), died May 27, 1797, and was ſucceeded by his only brother, John, tenth earl, and not, as Kearſley ſtrangely ſtates it, by his couſin Edward, who is there dreſſed out in imaginary honours. The Peerage of Debrett, though far ſuperior in correctneſs and materials, copies this error. The latter Peerage abounds certainly in new and correct information; and deſerves the patronage of the publick. When did the peerages of Dunboyne and Riverſtown become extinct?

Was not Lady Ranelagh, the beauty of Fielding, and whoſe portrait is preſerved at Windſor (or Hampton), Elizabeth Willoughby, Counteſs of Ranelagh, and daughter of Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, firſt wife of Richard, third Viſcount, and firſt Earl of Ranelagh, in Ireland?

Benjamin Tounſon was Treaſurer of the Navy, Nov. 15, 1541, as appears by the Cotton Library.—What iſſue did he leave? Or where are particulars of him to be found?

Yours, &c. Biographicus.

Mr. Urban, *April* 23.

CAN any of your correſpondents inform me at what period the family of Aldworth, of Newmarket, in Ireland, branched from the Aldworths, of Stanlakes, in Berkſhire, the preſent repreſentative of which, in the male line, is Richard Aldworth, Lord Braybroke, who has added the names of Neville and Griffin to his paternal name, on the deaths of Mr. Neville, of Billingbeave, and the Lord Howard of Walden. Richard Aldworth, of Stanlakes, in Berks, and of Newmarket, in Ireland, was Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, in 1677, and married (as appears in the Annals of the houſe of Yvery) Mary, heireſs of William Crofton, Eſq. of Temple Houſe, in the county of Sligo. He perhaps left the Iriſh eſtate to a younger ſon.

Palæophilus.

Mr. Urban, *April* 25.

I ALWAYS feel pleaſure, when I find nature faithfully depicted to the mind's eye; and I have ſeldom met with lines more ſtrikingly beautiful, than the following from Mr. Williams's Picturesque Excurſion through Devon.

"In a ſtill evening the tuneful bells of the little church of Landulph, on the remote banks of the river, add a new charm to the ſcene, wafting at times their full quire of melody on the ear; and again melting, like the notes of the Eolian harp, into tremulous and almoſt imperceptible vibration. There is a myſterious and melancholy pleaſure excited by this ſimple muſic, of which moſt are ſuſceptible. It touches a ſympathetic chord of the heart, and awakens recollections the moſt ſublime and pleaſing. The ſolemn dirge of the funeral bell, connected with the ceremonies of the dead; the chearful peal which enlivens the days of amuſement and rejoicing, and which is alſo the memento of religious homage; these united remembrances concur in producing a mingled ſenſation of ineffable complacency and tenderneſs."

Why the mind is ſo powerfully affected by ſounds, might poſſibly be explained from conſidering what connexion the circular nerves have with the other ſenſes; and how the whole are inoſculated with the nerves of the heart; conſidering at the ſame time, that the beautiful of ſounds * are pleaſura-

* See Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.

ble

ble to the mind, in like manner as the beautiful in feeling correſponds with pleaſure to the ſight: thus, ſoft, delicate, ſweet ſounds, act in the ſame degree as ſmoothneſs or ſoftneſs to the touch. Milton ſpeaks of

"Notes with many a winding bout
Of linked ſweetneſs long drawn out:
With wanton heed, and giddy cunning,
The melting ſounds through mazes running,
Untwiſting all the chains that tye
The hidden ſoul of harmony."

I ſhould very much like to ſee this ſubject traced, through all its different poſitions, by ſome one of your able correſpondents:—one, whoſe ſoul is forcibly alive to that pleaſing ſuſceptibility of ſound,

"That down the brook comes ſweetly on the gale
Or ſtrike the riſing hill, or ſkim the dale."

Yours, &c. S. T.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 24.

IF conſiſtent with the plan of your valuable Miſcellany, an early inſertion of the following queſtion will much oblige, yours, &c.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

What is the ſafeſt and leaſt expenſive method of heating and keeping up a regular heat, in an extenſive printing-office, 63 feet long, 27 feet wide, and divided into three apartments, 12 feet high, by three floors? In the rooms are always ſuſpended large quantities of damp ſheets of paper; and the heat is to be diffuſed, as equally as poſſible, in each room. As a great number of workmen will be employed, and ſeveral printing-preſſes, it is expedient that whatever means are employed for heating the apartments, ſhould afford the feweſt obſtacles to the carrying on of the buſineſs.

*** Thoſe gentlemen who may be diſpoſed to give information on the ſubject are requeſted to do it, either through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine; or by letter, addreſſed to Samuel Hamilton, to the care of Meſſrs. G. and J. Robinſon, Paternoſter-row.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

SOME eight or ten months ago, I obſerved, in the newſpapers, an account of a magnetic ball, made to float in quickſilver, for the purpoſe of giving the longitude; and that the inventor of it had died, at ſea, whilſt making the experiment. I did not then pay any more attention to it, conſidering that, if the ſubject did deſerve it, it would be taken up by ſome one or other, fully competent to judge of its merits. Returning, however, from America, a late newſpaper of that country, which was on-board, and contained a ſimilar account of this ball, attracted my attention, and induced me to make ſome enquiries reſpecting it, when landed.

Allow me, through the medium of your Miſcellany, to aſk ſuch of your philoſophical readers, as may have ſeen the newſpaper deſcription of it, whether any thing has yet been aſcertained reſpecting the magnet's propenſity to retain its native relative poſition on the earth: that is, whether it turns upon an axis, like the earth, with one point always pointing to the pole ſtar?

Yours, &c. M. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Mile-End, April* 20.

1. OLDHAM, in his thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, has this diſtich:

"Louder than on Queen Beſſe's day the rout,
For Anti-Chriſt burnt in effigie ſhout."

P. 28, ed. 1684.

When is Queen Beſſe's day †? Why ſo called? When was the cuſtom diſcontinued? With authorities?

2. Who was St. Heroſtratus, and the goodly martyr of Thouloufe?—Who was Wildefortis, and the tyrant who ſpared her maidenhead?

Yours, &c. PHOCYON.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

DADO. The die of a pedeſtal uncharged with mouldings; or any ſuperficies whereon the principal part of a work is raiſed: ſuch as is ſeen below windows, and thence continued round a room, &c.

Dagger. A ſmall weapon of defence, worn at the girdle. Curious examples as appertaining to the ſtatues on tombs. A real one at Strawberry hill, once worn by Henry VIII.

Damage. Underſtood by Antiquaries as the act of knocking, cutting, or otherwiſe diſapidating, our works of antiquity.

Dancer. One who by various attitudes of the body, and light trippings of the feet, ſurprizes and delights the beholders. Many pleaſing examples of this ſort in our antient Miſſals and Sculptures.

† An anſwer in our next. EDIT.

Dark

Dark ages. The uſual appellation given by narrow-minded and prejudiced perſons (many ſuch being profeſſed Antiquaries) to the remote periods of our hiſtory; when every ſcientific performance, learned elucidation, or pious appeal made to Heaven at thoſe times, are by theſe ſaid illuminators termed ſuperſtitious relicks, ignorant infatuations, and diabolical mummeries.

Deans and Chapters. It may become a queſtion, whether it is fitting they ſhould have the fate of our magnificent cathedrals and abbey-churches entirely in their power. men, who, from their fluctuating ſtate of reſidence, can have but little opportunity to admire the beauties of ſuch fabricks; or who from their avocations in life cannot be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs that knowledge in architectural affairs, ſo as to qualify them to direct and ſuperintend the neceſſary repairs of ſuch vaſt and gorgeous works.—The exterior of Henry the Seventh's chapel—the "iron arm"—ſome two months hence—"What then?" "Anon I will unfold!"

Decay, unnatural. An opinion attached to our antient piles; as we in general ſee them neglected, and ſuffered to become expoſed to the weather, their parts havocked to accommodate certain individuals, and ſome of the fineſt ſculptures and paintings on their walls torn down by peacemeal, and uſed for the vileſt purpoſes.

Decorate. The act of adorning buildings, ſo as to diffuſe over them an air of ſplendour and magnificence, the character of the work being firſt conſidered either as to its ſimplicity of conſtruction or the grandeur of the whole deſign.

Decorations. The various ornamental particulars themſelves, introduced on the foregoing occaſions.

Deſign. Taken in an architectural ſenſe, is the intention of an Architect, laid down on paper, in plans, elevations, and ſections, thereby to erect ſome edifice either public or private. If the deſign is *ordered* to have a turn towards our antient ſtyles, vulgarly called "Gothic;" then a palace is deſigned, under the ſemblance of a donjon, with ſeven towers; a gate of entrance like to a ſepulchral monument; a South front of a corporation hall, like an Eaſt India Choultree; an overgrown Merchant's country ſeat, like, and taking the title of, an Abbey; a chapel like an aſſembly-room; the court of an antient caſtle, rebuilding under the likeneſs of ——. In ſhort to *deſign* in the manner of our antient Architecture, is to ſet down with an utter contempt for ſuch models, and to draw out whatever the firſt fantaſtic idea ſuggeſts, having ever in mind the profeſſional decree, "Any thing is Gothic."

Deſtroy. A ſentence paſſed on our Antiquities, which profeſſionaliſts are continually on the look out, to carry into execution.

Deſtruction. The conſummation of the above decree: proofs of which we have ſeen brought to paſs within theſe 10 or 15 years. In ſmall portions, as in Stephen's chapel and cloiſters, Painted chamber, North front of palace, New palace-yard, the Chapter houſe and St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter; St. Bartholomew the leſs, Smithfield; South front Guildhall; great hall, Hampton court; Windſor caſtle, St. George's chapel in ditto; Saliſbury, Lichfield, and Durham, cathedrals, &c. &c. *In toto*, as the North front of Leaden hall, Biſhop of Ely's palace, Holborn; a religious building adjoining St. Helen, Biſhopſgate; St. Mary Ottwich; Clerkenwell church and cloiſters; gates of Norwich; ditto of Exeter, &c. &c.

Device. Any armorial or other allegorical repreſentation, expreſſed by ſculptures or paintings.

Devil. In our antient ſculpture and paintings we have him of all ſizes, ages, and forms, with or without tails, horns, wings, or claws.

Diagonal. A line drawn from one angle of a ſquare figure to another, and which term of late has been adapted to expreſs certain zig-zag mouldings in Saxon architecture.

Diameter. The meaſure taken acroſs a circle, or any other circumvilinear figure.

Diamonded. The method of diſpoſing the leadwork and glaſs in our antient windows; the back grounds or hangings in hiſtorical illuminations, or other ornamental ſubjects.

Die. See *Dado.*

Dimenſion. The ſize of any object, taken by feet or inches.

Diminution. Referring to our antient architecture, is exemplified in the form of turrets, pinnacles, ſpires, &c.

Diviſion. Thoſe parts in our antient Architecture which are divided out by

by mullions to windows, compartments for tracery, and the like.

Dog. An antient ornament on the hearth of chimneys to ſuſtain the fire wood.

Dog. Repreſentations of this animal are almoſt conſtantly found at the feet of female ſtatues on our antient tombs, introduced there, no doubt, as an emblem of faithfulneſs.

Dome. In Roman and Grecian ſtyles of Architecture, is a coved or concave cieling, with windows to light a room or ſaloon below. No ſuch decoration in our antient Architecture.

Door. A frame of wood belonging to a doorway, to let perſons paſs through, or to ſhut ſo as to exclude all entrance.

Door-way. An opening in the wall of a building, for the paſſage (according to its dimenſions) either of men, horſes, or carriages.

Dormitory. A range of cells for repoſe on each ſide of a long and ſumptuous chamber in our antient monaſteries. Examples at Durham, Coventry, Fountains abbey, Laycock nunnery, &c.

Dragon. In our antient Sculptures and Paintings this animal is frequently to be met with, as a figurative ſemblance of Satan, &c.

Drapery. Who can look at our antient ſtatues, or the figures in paintings, but muſt allow at leaſt that the dreſſes there ſeen ever evince the coſtume of the time when they were executed; and how the artiſts laboured to copy every fold, ornament, or other embelliſhment, with an exactneſs not to be ſurpaſſed?

Drawbridge. A bridge of woodwork, thrown over the foſs to give admittance to and from a caſtle, or other place of defence; and contrived by mechanical means to draw up or let down, ſo as to prevent or favour the entrance into ſaid ſtrong holds. We have no examples (I believe), by paintings or otherwiſe, of any apparatus of this kind, previous to the reign of Henry VIII. as the remaining paſſes into our antient caſtles are bridges conſtructed with ſtone, having one or more regular cimi, or pointed arches, &c.

Drawing. The art of expreſſing on paper, or otherwiſe, the reſemblance of any particular object.

Drawings to work from, or *working drawings.* With our architects, and the artificers connected with the various branches appertaining to their art are underſtood to mean thoſe explanatory drawings at large, or to ſome adduced ſcales, which are uſed in the raiſing of all kinds of edifices. Modern profeſſionaliſts deride our old maſters on this ſubject, by ſaying, that they had no ſuch geometrical ſchemes to determine the deſign previous to their ſetting to work; but raiſed up their "Mountains of ſtone*" (our Cathedrals) by "gueſs-work," as among the collections of Antiquaries no ſuch documents are preſerved. Let ſuch *impartialiſts* be reminded, that when our Monaſteries were ranſacked and rifled at the Reformation, all large, *unſaleable* and combuſtible articles were always brought out before their gates, and *burnt.*

Dreſs. Cloathing for the body. If the hiſtorical artiſts of this country, or our theatrical exhibiters of *coſtume*, had the moſt diſtant deſire to convince their countrymen to what a brilliant diſplay in raiment (where taſte and elegance always preſided) our anceſtors ſhone forth in, what a ſeries might be pointed out of *dreſſes*, from the æra of the Saxons, even down to Henry the Eighth's day! But how vain is this alluſion!

Dreſſings. In Architecture, certain decorations and enrichments, introduced on the external and internal parts of buildings.

Drum. In our Antiquities, we only find them beat on as a tabor accompanying a pipe, or as double drums placed before the drummer. Side drums not in uſe prior to Henry the Eighth's reign.

Dulcimer. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſic played on with two ſticks, or the fingers. In Beverley minſter is an elegant example of a female ſtatue performing on one.

Dungeon. The baſement ſtory of a tower or other ſtrong building; uſed in a ſiege to hold in ſafe cuſtody the priſoners. Grand one at Coneſborough caſtle, Yorkſhire; one at the caſtle at Newcaſtle, &c. &c.

P. 203, col. 1, l. 40, *for* "half an ounce of the ſyrup of white poppies," *read* half an ounce of water, and one ounce of the ſyrup of white poppies"

Mr. POCOCKE's requeſt came too late.

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* We thank Sir Chriſtopher Wren for this "nick name."

49. *Eight Diſcourſes on the Connexion between the Old and New Teſtament, conſidered as Two Parts of the ſame Divine Revelation, and demonſtrative of the great Doctrine of Atonement; accompanied with a preliminary Diſcourſe, reſpectfully addreſſed to the younger Clergy, containing ſome Remarks on the late Profeſſor* Campbell's *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. By the Rev.* Charles Daubeny, *LL. B. Fellow of* Winchester *College, Miniſter of* Chriſt *Church*, Bath, *and Author of "A Guide to the Church."*

THE preliminary diſcourſe opens with demonſtrating that Natural Religion is not, as miſtakenly repreſented, the foundation of Revealed; nor did it exiſt before it, for Revelation commenced in Paradiſe. "When the eyes of man have been opened by Revelation, the viſible things of the Creation, in their relation to the great Creator of them, have then been ſeen, but not before. To prove this, and thereby to aſcertain what is to be underſtood by Natural Religion properly ſo called, our concluſion on this ſubject muſt be drawn from the condition of man in an *uncivilized ſtate of Nature*, in which he may be ſuppoſed to be governed by the dictates of *unaſſiſted* Reaſon." (p. 21.) But this will not be found to be the caſe.

"The ſecond poſition, which frequently preſents itſelf to notice in modern ſermons, and which proves that the Old Teſtament is leſs underſtood than it formerly was, reſpects the ſpiritual blindneſs and ignorance of the Jewiſh nation. When the ſubject of the Jewiſh diſpenſation is introduced into ſermons, the hearers are generally given to underſtand that the Jews lived under a *temporal* covenant; that, conſequently, they looked not beyond an earthly poſſeſſion in the land of Canaan; and that the doctrine of a future ſtate, if revealed at all, was ſo faintly revealed under the law, as to make little or no impreſſion on the public mind. This notion has frequently led to a falſe compariſon between the Jewiſh and Chriſtian diſpenſations, calculated to prevent a proper judgment being formed of either." (p. 30.) But proofs are not wanting in the New Teſtament that the Jews had an idea of a reſurrection, and that their promiſed reſt was to be found in a future ſtate. "The patriarchs and holy men under the Jewiſh diſpenſation, who were in actual poſſeſſion of the *literal* Canaan, ſtill looked forward to a *ſpiritual* Canaan." (p. 37.)

"For this ſtrange miſrepreſentation we are principally indebted to that great inattention to the language and ſpiritual meaning of the Moſaic law which had been growing on the Chriſtian world, and which has at length tended to render the Scriptures of the Old Teſtament unintelligible to the Chriſtian reader, and thereby give advantage to the impugners of the characteriſtic doctrines of the Croſs, by removing out of ſight ſome of the ſtrongeſt evidence by which they are ſupported. To counteract the effects of ſuch fatal inattention, which have been manifeſted in thoſe various ſchemes of religion which the human imagination has at different times ſubſtituted for that of the Bible, it becomes neceſſary, for the more firm eſtabliſhment of our faith, that we reaſcend to its original ſource; and thence follow Revelation in its courſe, till we are brought, by a regular progreſſion, to its perfect conſummation in the character and office of Chriſtians, the fleſh." (p. 43.)

"All that remains, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, is to convince gainſayers, if they are open to conviction, that the proof of the eſſential doctrines of Chriſtianity does not ſo much depend on the admiſſion or rejection of a few particular texts, which may poſſibly allow of ſome latitude of interpretation, as on the united teſtimony which the general tenor of Revelation will, on examination, be found to bear to the doctrines in queſtion. For, when it is conſidered that the divine ſcheme of Redemption conſtitutes the great ſubject of Revelation, and that the Revealer is that wiſe Being to whom all things are preſent, and with whom is "neither variableneſs nor ſhadow of turning," it follows that an uniformity of deſign muſt be a characteriſtick of that ſcheme, and, conſequently, that any apparent diſcordance between the ſeparate parts of Revelation ſhould weigh nothing in the balance againſt the general correſpondence that pervades the whole of it. With this idea in my mind I have been accuſtomed to read my Bible, and have the ſatisfaction to think that my conviction reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of God's church, conſidered as the divine means of

of preſerving and conveying through the ſeveral changes of the world the precious doctrines of Salvation from the beginning to the end of time, has increaſed in a degree proportionate to my acquaintance with the contents of that ſacred book." (p 46.)

Dr. Campbell, after pleading in favour of *a certain model of church government*, denies that to Epiſcopacy which he contends for in the Preſbyterian form. Beza and Calvin both approved the Church of England. But this part of Mr. D's preliminary diſcourſe we reſerve till the Doctor's book comes under our review, if ever we ſhould get through the tedious repetitions to which the form of lectures ſubjects his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory; and our ſentiments may be collected from what we have ſaid on an appendix to a work of Mr. D's on this ſubject, vol. LXX. p. 973. Suffice it here to remark, that Mr. D. traces the Profeſſor's arguments to a book publiſhed in the laſt century, intituled, "An Enquiry into the Conſtitution, Diſcipline, Unity, and Worſhip, of the primitive Church within the firſt Three Hundred Years after Chriſt;" which was ſo completely refuted by "An original Draught of the primitive Church," &c. that the enquirer was brought over to that author's opinion.

Mr. D. concludes his introduction with obſerving, that, "ſo long as a rectitude of ſentiment in religion continues to be regarded as a matter of importance, ſo long will the poſſeſſion of a well-educated clergy be deemed eſſential to the ſpiritual condition of a Chriſtian country. This is a conſideration which muſt weigh heavy in the ſcale of every thinking man." (p. 147.)

In ſermon I. from Heb. xiii. 8, our author opens his deſign, "not of proving the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, by tracing its fortunes, with the concurring light of hiſtory and prophecy, through the different ſtages of its progreſs in the world, a work which muſt have addreſſed itſelf chiefly to the learned, but to write down to the underſtanding of the more common Chriſtian, by illuſtrating and confirming the eſſential doctrine of the Chriſtian Religion by that internal evidence which the Bible, as a book at unity with itſelf, cannot fail, when properly underſtood, to furniſh for that purpoſe."—"When it is conſidered that the proſecution of one divine plan appears to direct the ways of Providence, from the beginning to the end of time, and that the great ſcheme of Redemption conſtitutes the chief burthen of Revelation, from its firſt opening in Paradiſe to the final teſtimony vouchſafed to the favourite Apoſtle, we ſhall conclude, with our article, "that the Old Teſtament cannot be contrary to the New," life having, from the beginning, been revealed to man through that promiſed ſeed which has been manifeſted to the world in "Jeſus Chriſt, the ſame yeſterday, to-day, and for ever." In this boaſted age of reaſon, but declining age of faith, it may be expedient, therefore, to trace, from time to time, that wide foundation on which Chriſtianity has been placed by the different diſpenſations of Divine Wiſdom, that Chriſtian profeſſors may be convinced, that, in preaching the doctrine of the Croſs, we bring no ſtrange thing to their ears, but that doctrine which was to characteriſe the Church through every ſtage of her militant ſtate on earth, as preparatory to its becoming the endleſs theme of her triumph in a future ſtate of glory. This mode of eſtabliſhing the faith proceeds on a ſuppoſition not to be controverted, namely, that what has been once ſtamped by the authority of Divine Revelation muſt ever be true. Conſequently, from the analogy to be traced between the different diſpenſations of religion which, at different times, have received the ſanction of Divine appointment, a conviction muſt be derived to every mind capable of appreciating the force of rational evidence, with reſpect to the uniform tenor of the *doctrine* meant to be eſtabliſhed. Thus, for inſtance, the marked correſpondence between the diſtinguiſhing ſervice of the Jewiſh temple and the Chriſtian church; the latter, conſidered as the inſtituted commemoration of that ſacrifice of which the former was the appointed ſhadow, furniſhes a proof the moſt direct and concluſive in ſupport of Chriſtianity." (p. 157.)

"From the fall there has been but one way of ſalvation; the only variation which the Divine Wiſdom has thought proper to adopt relative to this important ſubject reſpects not the ſubject itſelf, but the manner in which the knowledge of it has been communicated to the world. This has given riſe to different diſpenſations of religion, ſuited to the circumſtances of the parties

ties at different periods; whilſt the promotion of one eſſential conſideration was the uniform deſign of each, namely, that of directing the mind of fallen man to the ſame divine object of faith and hope." (p. 158.) There is not room for ſpeculation in Religion, as there is in the works of Nature and Art. Religion, as coming from God, muſt be perfect, and can receive no improvement from the wit of man. God has revealed himſelf; and all that he has ſpoken, and, conſequently, all that is demanded of us to accede to, is declared in one book, from which nothing is to be retrenched, and to which nothing can be added.

"One of the maſter prejudices of this enlightened age is, alas! that all opinions, or modes of faith, are equally good. That liberality of ſentiment, which is miſnamed Charity, the offſpring of modern Philoſophy, affects to think well of men's ſafety in any religion, and even without any, thereby encouraging a ſentiment which, at the ſame time that it prevents all ſerious enquiry after truth, confirms men in their infidelity. But, however inclined we might be to pay deference to thoſe who ſtand eminently diſtinguiſhed by their mental powers, nevertheleſs, in a matter where ſo much is at ſtake, no compliment muſt be paid. If we ourſelves really believe that ſalvation, through the blood of a crucified Saviour, is the only foundation on which the hope of a Chriſtian can be built, whether this eſſential doctrine be received by others or not, cannot poſſibly, in ſuch caſe, be conſidered by us as a matter of indifference. And it will be but a poor ſatisfaction to thoſe who are pledged to preach Chriſt crucified "as the power of God unto ſalvation," upon caſting-up the account of their time and talents, to reflect that they have ſacrificed the cauſe of Salvation to the ſpeculative opinions of any man, however diſtinguiſhed by "forſaking the fountain of living water, and having recourſe to ciſterns which hold no water." (p. 172.) Mr. D. obſerves, that the argument which may be drawn from the oppoſition of human Science to the revealed doctrine of the Croſs is only one link in that long chain of proof by which the evidence for the Chriſtian religion is held together. It is an argument which ſet out with the Goſpel from the beginning of its general publication; has travelled on with it to the preſent day; and leads to this uniform concluſion, that God will reſerve to himſelf the honour of his own diſpenſation. Whilſt the oppoſition which the doctrine of the Croſs has met with in the world has, through the diſpoſition of an all-wiſe Being, made the infidelity of man operate to the more perfect elucidation of divine truth; it may, at the ſame time, be obſerved, that all the arguments which have been employed againſt it have only changed the dreſs which they wore on former occaſions; nothing material being now advanced on this ſubject for which an anſwer is not readily prepared in writings that have long ſince been before the world. "The Unitarian of the preſent day (as he is commonly though *improperly* diſtinguiſhed) is, in a great meaſure, what the blind, unconverted Jew was in St. Paul's day. He believes in one God. So, likewiſe, did the Jew. He has a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge. Similar to this was the record which St. Paul bare to the religious character of his countrymen, Rom. x. 2. The Unitarian, upon the ground of a ſuppoſed moral perfection, goes about to eſtabliſh his own righteouſneſs, and cannot ſubmit himſelf to the righteouſneſs of God. Such was preciſely the caſe with the unbelieving Jew. Now, if the condition of the Jew, under theſe circumſtances, had been a ſafe one, St. Paul's anxiety for his countrymen would have been vain; and the continual ſorrow which he felt for the hopeleſs ſtate of thoſe who knew not Chriſt, been feeling thrown away, Rom. ix. The Jews were deſirous of being ſaved, but were ſtrangers to the plan on which ſalvation was to be obtained. Whilſt, therefore, the Apoſtle gives them ſome credit for their ſincerity, he laments their blindneſs and deluſion. At the ſame time he faithfully executes his commiſſion towards them, by boldly preaching to them Chriſt crucified as "the power of God unto ſalvation." And all miniſters, who would not baſely betray the cauſe they are profeſſedly bound to maintain, muſt follow St. Paul's example. The world has been told that a good moral life contains the whole ſum and ſubſtance of the Chriſtian religion; and a man may do well, nay better, without any acquaintance with the Chriſtian myſteries; that Chriſtianity would recommend itſelf to more general

general acceptance, if theſe myſterious, and offenſive doctrines, as they are called, did not conſtitute a part of it; and, as a powerful argument in favour of this plan of general converſion, we are told, that, if we would ſucceed with Jews and Mahometans, the ſtumbling-block of Chriſt's Divinity muſt be moved out of the way. What is this but to deceive men with a name, by dreſſing out a ſort of ſplendid morality and calling it *Chriſtianity*, and then flattering ourſelves that we are making converts to the Chriſtian religion? Whereas this is, in truth, not bringing the Jew and Mahometan *up* to Chriſtianity, by preaching to them thoſe doctrines which conſtitute the diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks of the Chriſtian faith, but bringing Chriſtianity *down* to them, by removing every thing out of it but what we may be ſuppoſed to hold in common with them; this plan of extending the Chriſtian communion at the expence of the Chriſtian faith, by ſo generalizing our Creed that perſons of any perſuaſion may find no difficulty in ſubſcribing to it, may anſwer the purpoſe of enlarging our congregations, but, in that caſe, they will be congregations of unbelievers, rather than what they were deſigned to be. Had the Chriſtian religion been of this very comprehenſive nature, or had the firſt preachers of it thought fit to have adopted ſuch eaſy and conciliatory meaſures for the ſake of making converts to it, inſtead of preaching up the faith as it is in Chriſt Jeſus, the Hiſtory of the Church would have preſented us with a very different ſcene from what it does at preſent, and the Apoſtles and Martyrs might have died natural deaths." (pp. 179—181.)

"Were I called upon to point out the peculiar and diſtinguiſhing doctrines of the Goſpel, it ſhould not be that of the reſurrection from the dead (though this muſt be allowed to be an eſſential one), but that moſt important of all other doctrines which proclaims ſalvation to fallen man through the blood of a crucified Saviour. For what is the doctrine of moſt importance to man in his religious concerns? Doubtleſs it is that of his redemption from ſin and ſorrow, from death and hell, to righteouſneſs and joy, to immortality and glory. The reſurrection from the dead would be but an uncomfortable doctrine, unaccompanied with an aſſurance relative to our condition in another ſtate. It is not ſufficient to know that, this life ended, we ſhall live again, unleſs we know alſo that our Redeemer liveth, and that where he is, there we ſhall be alſo, provided we believe in him as we ought. It is not enough to know that we ſhall in the end triumph over death and the grave, unleſs we alſo know that the ſting of death, which is ſin, is taken away, and that thoſe who die in Jeſus ſhall riſe in him to glory. It is this comfortable conſideration which makes us join in gratitude with the Apoſtle, in giving thanks to God, which giveth us the victory over the grand enemy of our ſalvation through our Lord Jeſus Chriſt." (pp. 186, 187.)

Diſcourſe II. from the ſame text, opens with this compariſon between natural religion and Chriſtianity: "Natural religion (ſhould we admit that there is ſuch a thing) being ſuppoſed to be born with us, renders conſequently all ſeeking beyond ourſelves for the origin and progreſs of it unneceſſary. Hence it may be that this idol of the imagination has been ſo often ſet up and worſhiped, becauſe the pride of man is flattered by the conſideration of its exiſtence being derived from what has been generally, though improperly, called the *natural* powers of the human mind. But Chriſtianity is to be ſeen in a very different light. The particulars of it, which are many and wonderful, are not only foreign to our nature, but could never have been known had they not been communicated to us from ſome quarter, and by ſome means exterior to ours. Hence they become a proper ſubject for examination to all who have that regard for the Chriſtian religion which the importance of it demands. As a perſon who finds himſelf in poſſeſſion of a good eſtate will not only think it neceſſary to know the extent and profits of it, but will alſo wiſh to learn at what time and by what conveyance it came firſt to his anceſtors, and through what intermediate ſteps the ſucceſſion to it has devolved on him; ſo is the caſe with regard to the benefits of Chriſtianity, which, by thoſe who have a juſt ſenſe of them, will always be eſteemed the moſt valuable poſſeſſion; a poſſeſſion not acquired by our own induſtry, or for which we ſtand indebted to the virtue or induſtry of our anceſtors, but a poſſeſſion derived originally

originally from its divine author, and conveyed down to us by ways and means of the author's appointment, and under the direction of his providential care. To make ourſelves, therefore, acquainted with the particulars of it muſt conſtitute a moſt intereſting employment; particulars which, if not abſolutely neceſſary to be univerſally known, cannot fail to ſtrengthen the confidence of the parties to whom they are known in their title to the inheritance in queſtion." (p. 196.)

"The words of the text may be taken in two ſenſes, but ſenſes which have a cloſe connexion with each other, either as they refer to the tranſcendent dignity of our Lord's perſon, or to the uniform tendency of his doctrine," (p. 197.) "The law is the Goſpel typified and foretold; the Goſpel is the law fulfilled and perfected, and deſtroys the law in no other ſenſe than the infant is deſtroyed by his arrival at manhood, or the faint ſhining of the riſing ſun is done away by his meridian ſplendour." (p. 200.) Our Saviour would not have directed the Jews to ſearch the Scriptures if they had not been perſuaded of their authenticity, inſpiration, and *ſpiritual* meaning. "A type differs from prophecy in being a ſort of evidence *for the time preſent*, its purpoſe being to illuſtrate the ſubject which it is deſigned to prefigure, for the purpoſe of preparing the mind for its reception when the time ſhould arrive for its introduction. In one caſe, that light which leadeth to knowledge is thrown from the event back to the prediction; in the other, it is thrown forward from the type to the ſubject prefigured. In both caſes we are furniſhed with conviction on the cauſe to which they have been made ſubſervient, from the conſideration, that all God's diſpenſations, relative to the redemption of man, are ſo connected as to form one complete harmonious ſyſtem; ſuch a ſyſtem as was to be expected from its divine author, becauſe it bears unequivocal evidence to the character of that Being; "to whom are known all his works from the beginning." (p. 204.)

"The law of Moſes wrote of Chriſt not *literally*, for there is no *perſonal* mention of him throughout the law—but the office of the Meſſiah was deſcribed under appropriate emblems." (p. 209.) Thus was the law a ſchoolmaſter to bring men to Chriſt, who expreſſly, in the way to Emmaus, referred his diſciples to it as deficient in learning the leſſon which it was intended to teach. "The ſlowneſs of heart to believe, which the Jewiſh nation manifeſted at the coming of the Meſſiah in the fleſh, might be attributed to various cauſes; but the charge of *folly*, brought againſt them by our Saviour, alluded, it is probable, to their want of underſtanding the leſſon which their law in particular was expreſſly deſigned to teach them; a leſſon of information which thoſe few who, at his appearance in the fleſh, ſtill ſaw the law in its proper light, and, by looking through it to Chriſt, "waited for the conſolation of Iſrael," were wiſe enough to underſtand." (p. 212.) Thus John the Baptiſt underſtood it; and thus thoſe who heard him ſtyle Chriſt the Lamb of God. "Sacrifice, as the type of the Lamb of God ſlain, from the foundation of the world, had been in uſe from the beginning; and there was ſcarce a ceremony in the Moſaic ritual which is not to be traced to an higher original: and although, as it was to be expected, when we conſider the length of time from Adam to Moſes, corruption and abuſe might have rendered ſome additions neceſſary to be made to the original eſtabliſhed ritual of religion, ſtill the object of every appointed ritual, whether in a more ſimple or complicated ſtate, being to preſerve a repreſentative memorial of that covenanted redemption to which fallen man was to look for ſalvation, it follows, that the ſervice of the Church was, for ſum and ſubſtance, the ſame from Adam to Chriſt; and, if the ſervice was the ſame, the doctrine cannot be different, for the ſervice comprehended the doctrine, and was deſigned to preſerve it. Hence it is, that, with reference to his religion, it may be ſaid Jeſus Chriſt is the ſame yeſterday, to-day, and for ever." (p. 215.)—"That promiſe which related to eternal life through the blood of a Redeemer, the performance of which Adam, Abraham, and Moſes, in their ſacrifices, *prefigured*, we Chriſtians, in the ſacrifice of our altar, *commemorate*, as having been actually accompliſhed on the croſs. The ſacrifices before and ſince the coming of Chriſt differ in their kind, but agree in the object to which they refer. In both caſes the eye of Faith brings to ſight what the eye of Senſe does not diſcern." (p. 216.)

"The Jewiſh nation, regarded according to the important ſtation which they

they were deſtined to fill in the divine œconomy, may be conſidered as a light ſet up for general illumination. The oracles of God were communicated to them, that, through the medium of that diſpenſation, of which they were the appointed conductors, the light of divine truth being by degrees carried forth into the world, mankind might become prepared for the reception of the ſun of righteouſneſs." (p. 217.) We would here obſerve, that the divine oracles were committed to them, or, rather, they were made the depoſitaries of the divine oracles. ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΘΗΣΑΝ τα λογια του Θεου, as a people ſelected and kept ſeparate from the reſt of the world, that theſe oracles might be preſerved in their purity and clearneſs; but, when the Jewiſh people perverted and wilfully miſunderſtood them, they were divulged to the Gentiles and the reſt of the world at large. Thus, "through their fall, ſalvation is come unto the Gentiles; their fall is the riches of the world, and the diminiſhing of them the richneſs of the Gentiles. How much will their fulneſs be "when the Jewiſh nation are converted and united with the Gentiles in one fold under one ſhepherd!" "It was not till after the Jewiſh nation had deliberately rejected the counſel of God in their favour, by firſt crucifying the Lord of Life, and afterwards oppoſing the propagation of his Goſpel, that the Apoſtles turned themſelves to the Gentiles, "for ſo had the Lord commanded them." (p. 220.)

Having, in the two firſt diſcourſes, eſtabliſhed the connexion between the Old and New Teſtaments, and endeavoured "to place the typical ſervice of the Law as a divine inſtitution, deſigned to be preparatory to a more perfect diſpenſation, and, in the moſt prominent feature of it, to be expreſſly prefigurative of that great ſacrifice of the croſs which conſtituted the completion of the divine covenant in favour of fallen man," Mr. D. in the IIId, proceeds to guard againſt the "licentious interpretation of Scripture which ſome of the old fathers of the church inadvertently gave into; by which, with the help of forced and unnatural types, the ſacred writings were made to mean every thing they were ſuppoſed capable of ſignifying, inſtead of that alone which they were deſigned to ſignify" (p. 228); and to diſtinguiſh between real and imaginary types. "That evidence to which our attention is *now* directed, drawn from the appointed correſpondence between the Jewiſh and Chriſtian diſpenſations, has this advantage over every other, that it applies immediately to the confirmation of the characteriſtic doctrines of the Croſs. The argument which it furniſhes for that purpoſe being of that unanſwerable kind as to bid defiance to every thing ſhort of a declared rejection of all divine authority whatever; for, it proceeds on this firm ground, that no ſophiſtry can ever ſhake, that the ſeveral parts of a divine revelation relative to the ſame ſubject muſt be in uniſon with each other. From whence it follows, as a neceſſary conſequence of the Old Teſtament being admitted to be a part of that revelation, that the doctrine of Infidelity, which rejects Jeſus Chriſt in his diſtinguiſhing character as Redeemer of fallen Man, muſt be falſe; and that that doctrine alone, which acknowledges him in the character in which he is repreſented in the New Teſtament, as the Lamb of God ſlain for the Sins of Mankind, can be true, becauſe *that doctrine alone* renders the Bible a conſiſtent book." (p. 239.)—"Was I, therefore, called upon to furniſh what appears to me the moſt unanſwerable argument in ſupport of Chriſtianity, it ſhould not be drawn merely from the collation of particular texts of Scripture, becauſe this is a ſpecies of proof liable to thoſe cavils and miſinterpretations to which ſcepticiſm ever has had, and ever will have, recourſe; but it ſhould be drawn from that concurrent teſtimony which the general tenor of Divine Revelation bears to this important ſubject, upon the principles of this acknowledged axiom, that the greater neceſſarily contains the leſs; conſequently, what is proved true in the *whole* cannot be diſproved by any ſuppoſed contradiction between its component parts." (p. 242.) "Before the Old Teſtament be rejected, it will be well to recollect that the confining all knowledge of the Goſpel Covenant to the days ſubſequent to our Saviour's appearance in the fleſh, when, according to the ſentiments of thoſe who read the Bible by halves, the doctrine of Immortality was *firſt* brought to light, neceſſarily draws after it two propoſitions, totally irreconcileable with the wiſdom and goodneſs of the Divine Being; namely, that, for the firſt 4000 years of the world's duration,

tion, mankind were kept in ignorance with reſpect to the ſubject of knowledge in which they were moſt deeply concerned, and that the Deity himſelf miniſtered to that ignorance by appointing, for his choſen people in particular, a religious ſervice devoid of all ſpiritual uſe or meaning. But we know this not to have been the caſe. Our Saviour has plainly told us that Chriſtianity was to be learned from the Scriptures of the Old Teſtament." (p. 244.) "Whoever does not underſtand the nature of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian diſpenſations, together with their relative connexion, the one conſidered as preparatory and introductory to the other, the former as the enſlaving letter, of which the latter is the ſpiritual accompliſhment, he will be unfurniſhed with that moſt powerful argument, in ſupport of Chriſtianity, which is to be drawn from the concurring evidence which the different diſpenſations of Divine Wiſdom bear to the ſame general plan of redemption." (p. 246.)

In the IVth Diſcourſe, from 1 Cor. i. 30, is ſhewn, that "the perſonal miniſtry of Chriſt is to be conſidered as the laſt of God's diſpenſations for the ſalvation of his fallen creature, and the perfection of that wiſdom which had at ſundry times and divers manners been revealed to mankind from the beginning; that, conſequently, to which all former diſpenſations were deſigned to lead, and in which they have their ultimate completion. No new diſpenſation is, therefore, to be expected by us; every thing neceſſary to our ſalvation, in conformity with the plan of the divine œconomy, having been fully accompliſhed – when Jeſus Chriſt bowed his ſacred head on the croſs, he expired uttering theſe memorable words, *it is finiſhed.*" (p. 257.) "Whoſoever, therefore, is to be ſaved muſt be ſaved in conformity with that divine plan which, ſo far as God is concerned in it, has already been carried into effect." (p. 258.) Chriſt is made unto us *wiſdom*, in oppoſition to the boaſted wiſdom of the heathen world, which is here well expoſed; he is made *righteouſneſs*, or *juſtice* (δικαιοσυνη), becauſe "the object of the covenant entered into by the divine perſons in the Godhead was, to reſtore to its proper ſtandard the ſcale by which the rewards of a juſt God were to be meaſured out to his reaſonable creatures. The fall had rendered man's payment ſo ſhort of the divine demand, and thereby inclined the ſcale ſo much againſt him, that it required an extraordinary weight to be thrown in to bring it back to its juſt *equilibrium*.

In the Vth diſcourſe (the ſecond on the preceding text) is explained how Chriſt was made unto us ſanctification. "The firſt mention of ſacrifice in the way of relation proves its early inſtitution. We know, moreover, that under the Law the ſervice of ſacrifice was eſtabliſhed by expreſs direction delivered to Moſes from the Deity. As natural reaſon, then, is utterly unable to point out any analogy between the blood of an innocent firſtling of the flock offered up in ſacrifice and the ſin of guilty man, we are, from the foregoing premiſes, fully juſtified in concluding, that it was in conſequence of a divine command that the blood of the ſacrificed creature aſſumed its important ſignificance as the appointed emblem of that precious blood, which, according to the eternal purpoſe, was to redeem the life of man. On this head modern philoſophers and we are ſo far perfectly agreed, that animal ſacrifices could not have gained eſtabliſhment in the world either on the principles of Natural Reaſon or Religion. But when they aſcribe the origin of them to ſuperſtition, we muſt remind them, that ſuperſtition is but the corruption of Revelation, and conſiſts in following the dictates of our own imagination in religious worſhip, inſtead of ſcrupulouſly abiding by the divine inſtitutions. Had there been no true religion, there could not have been any that is falſe. Had there been no divine inſtitutions, ſuperſtition would have had no foundation on which to have raiſed its imaginary ſuperſtructure. But God never eſtabliſhed a covenant without appointing ſome outward ſigns or memorials as pledges of his promiſes and man's obedience. The very abuſe of ſacrifice, therefore, to the purpoſes of heatheniſm proves the divinity of its origin; for, to the perverſion of ſacred tradition are the corruptions of heatheniſm to be traced up. And as the Deity repeatedly and formally diſclaimed all virtue conſidered as inherent in the ſacrifices themſelves, the divine appointment of them could have no other object in view than to direct the eye of the officer to that great atonement which the blood of the ſlain animal was deſigned to ſhadow forth." (pp. 301—304.)

Cain's

Cain's works were *evil*, and his brother's *righteous*, says St. John, 1 Ep. iii. 12, with reference to the quality of the sacrifices offered by each party. And with what propriety can the two different sacrifices of Cain and Abel (for they both offered to the Lord) be thus characterized, unless the sacrifice of the former be considered to have been that of a Deist, who acknowledges no Saviour, whilst that of the latter was the sacrifice of a Christian looking forward in hope to the divine promise? On which account, "Abel being dead, yet speaketh." (p. 310.) Cain, "instead of profiting by the reproof he received from God, in an immediate attempt to recover the ground he was losing, persisted in his rejection of the covenanted plan of salvation. In fullenness and wrath 'he went out from the presence of the Lord,' virtually turned his back on Revelation, and thereby laid the foundation for heathenism." (p. 311.)

"The general expectation of the benefit which was to accrue from blood had not only, in very early days, drawn the heathens into the practice of oblations of blood, nay, even of human blood, but also into the practice of strangling creatures, that they might eat the blood in the flesh; a practice which continued after the appearance of Christ in the world. In opposition to which customs was that famous decree of the Apostles, Acts xv. 20." (p. 313.) "When the Hebrews were delivered out of Egypt, it was necessary to place them under the severe yoke of the Law, which was calculated to preserve them from idolatry." The Law was added because of transgression: "added to the patriarchal religion, to prevent those abominations which heathenism had brought into it. The Law was added to the promise, not for the purpose of making any change in the evangelical promise made to Abraham, but with a view to its better security. The transgressions which had prevailed in consequence of the corruption of the patriarchal religion, had rendered the introduction of the Law absolutely necessary, not only as a moral rule, but, moreover, as a fence to the Hebrew nation against the idolatry of the country from which they had been brought forth, as well as against that of the different nations which they were commissioned to cast out. It does not seem to have been God's design to have loaded his people with such a burthensome ritual, had they not sinned in the affair of the golden calf, by setting up an Egyptian idol for the object of their religious worship." (pp. 314—316.)

"The ceremonious ritual of the Law was valuable only so far as it ministered to the purposes of its institution. It was originally imposed to restrain a self-willed and corrupted people from idolatry, on which account it had a continued reference to the then reigning superstitions; but as this security from idolatry was for the sake of preserving a sound and pure basis for the Christian dispensation, it pleased Divine Wisdom that the ceremonial Law should not only be directed against the prevailing superstitions, but should likewise be typical of the essential parts of that dispensation which it was designed to usher in. On this account it is to be expected, that the ritual service of it should have some marked reference to the particular character and office of the person designed to be pointed out by it." (p. 318.) Mr. D. here pursues the illustration by St. Paul, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, of the high-priest being a type of Christ, and the purification of mankind by his blood. And we agree with him, that "whoever then can fairly read his Bible, and conclude that all that apparatus of Divine Wisdom (if it may be called so), manifested in the dispensations preparatory to the perfection of the Gospel, was made use of for the purpose of introducing Jesus Christ into the world in the sole character of a *moral teacher*, must have a veil before his eyes as thick as that which is judiciously suffered still to remain before the eyes of the carnal Jew." (p. 336.)

In the VIth discourse, from the preceding text, the subject of our redemption is traced and illustrated from the fall of Adam. "The reason given for prohibiting the Jews from eating 'any manner of blood' is expressly, that 'the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you to make an atonement for your souls, for it is the *blood* that maketh an atonement for the soul,' Lev. xvii. 11; a prohibition which, we conceive, is to be thus accounted for. God, the giver of life, and to whom it had been forfeited by sin, afterwards reserved to himself that part which is the principle of life, and thereby excluded from common use what was sanctified

ſanctified to ſo noble a purpoſe. This principle of life, then, being ſeparated for the altar, implies that, in every atonement, there was an exchange of one life for another: that of the offering, for his life in whoſe behalf it was offered. Such is indeed the true and obvious ſenſe of thoſe terms ſtill remaining in the Jewiſh books, whereby the evils and puniſhments, acknowledged to be juſtly incurred by the ſacrificer himſelf, are moſt ſolemnly imprecated upon the ſacrifice, and earneſt ſupplication made, that the creature ſo devoted may be the ranſom and propitiation of his ſoul." (p. 359.) In ſtrict conformity with this idea, St. Paul, Rom. v. 11, ſays, that by Chriſt we have received the καταλλαγὴν, *commutation*, or *exchange*, not, as in our tranſlation, *atonement* *. "The offering up the commemorative ſacrifice which characterizes the Chriſtian altar, is an acknowledgment, on our parts, that our lives were forfeited, and have been redeemed by the body and blood of Chriſt actually offered on the croſs." (p. 360.) "The Levitical prieſthood offered up *repreſentative*, the Chriſtian *commemorative*, ſacrifices. The Scripture doctrine of Redemption would not have been revealed if it had not been true; and, as it is equally revealed, that no man can, in this caſe, redeem his brother, becauſe man, in his collective character, is the party to be redeemed, Jeſus Chriſt, in his character of Redeemer, could not be *mere* man. But our concluſion in this caſe is not left to ſtand on the ground of mere logical inference, becauſe the teſtimony borne by Scripture to this important ſubject is decided and unequivocal." (p. 369.)

In Diſcourſe VII, from Rom. vi. 23, the preacher ſhews, that, "in conſequence of this unequivocal poſition, 'the wages of ſin is death,' whoever ſeeks eternal life as the reward due to ſervice muſt, in reaſon, expect to receive the wages which his ſervice has earned. Adam made a trial on this plan of judicial probation, and was condemned. The conſequence, then, of this decided poſition, and that theſe wages were actually due to fallen man, conſtituted the ground on which the Evangelical covenant was built. Nothing can be more concluſive on the ſubjects to which they point than the words of the text, which ſeem purpoſely oppoſed to each other, with the view of preventing all poſſibility of miſtake on a matter of this primary importance; that, conſidering on what ground fallen man is to expect eternal life, he might not appear in the character of a preſumptuous claimant, demanding wages for ſervice performed, but in that of an humble, penitent, and grateful receiver of a free and undeſerved gift. (p. 378.) "Sacrifice had its commencement with the diſpenſation of grace, and immediately ſucceeded to the tranſgreſſion which demanded its atoning efficacy. The obvious deſign of it was to furniſh a typical repreſentation of the means by which, according to divine appointment, the ſentence denounced againſt ſin was to be done away. On this account it was to accompany the new diſpenſation through its different ſtages of advancement, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the hope, and preparing the mind, of the fallen ſinner for that fulneſs of time when the promiſed reality was to take place of the appointed ſhadow." (p. 383.) "Beſides the daily ſacrifice of the Jewiſh ritual, which had always the ſame object in view, that of doing away the continued effect of ſin, it was ordained by the Law, for the purpoſe of more ſtrongly fixing in the mind of the worſhiper the ſame important idea on which the ſalvation of man now turned, that, on one ſolemn day in the year [the great day of expiation], the whole congregation, both prieſts and people, ſhould bear the moſt public teſtimony to the poſition in the text, that *death is the wages of ſin*." (p. 385.) "This eſſential idea of *vicarious* atonement, thus connected, by Divine Providence, with ſacrifice, conſidered as a religious ſervice (for on no other ground is the propriety or reaſonableneſs of ſacrifice to be eſtabliſhed), made that ſtrong and general impreſſion on the public mind which enabled it even to ſurvive the corruption of the ſervice to which it was annexed. The heathens, when they departed from the knowledge of the true God, in conſequence of their loſing ſight of the proper object to which ſacrifice was originally directed, and corrupting the emblems which were deſigned to preſerve the true faith in the world, carried away this idea of vicarious

* Or, as the Abp of Armagh, *reconciliation*. EDIT.

rious atonement with them, and applied it to the ſervice of their falſe gods, their ſacrifices being uniformly conſidered as the means of preventing the fatal conſequence of ſin, by propitiating the anger of their offended deities, and providing for the offerers, through an appointed conſecrated medium, a recovery to their loſt favour and protection. So that, whether this ſubject be traced through the dark and diſgraceful annals of Heatheniſm, or through the luminous and inſtructive page of Revelation, the ſame important idea, intended to be eſtabliſhed by the repreſentative ſervice introduced at the fall, will be the prominent one, namely, that 'the wages of ſin is death;' and on that ground the fallen ſinner, not being in a condition to ſave himſelf, ſomething, conſequently, remained to be done for him in that ſtate for the purpoſe of rendering him acceptable to the profeſſed object of his worſhip. But, not to inſiſt particularly on the general prevalence of vicarious atonement, as conſtituting the ground on which all ſacrifice was built, it is ſufficient for our purpoſe to prove that the whole tenor of divine revelation relative to man's redemption proceeds upon it, and that no other plan of ſalvation but the Chriſtian, through the blood of an atoning Mediator, can be conſiſtent with it." (p. 387.) "To remit ſin without puniſhment is *mercy*, but it is not *juſtice*. And the attributes of God muſt be all infinite and compleat. By the divine plan of redemption, the divine attributes of juſtice and mercy have been brought into a perfect ſtate of reconciliation with each other." (p. 391.) Animal ſacrifices were a type of the one oblation of Chriſt, "Through the type the faithful under each former diſpenſation looked forward to the Antitype, rejoicing with Abraham to ſee the day of Chriſt. 'They, therefore (as the Apoſtle expreſſes it), died in faith, not having received the promiſes;' but, in conſequence of their full perſuaſion on the ſubject, they actually embraced them." (p. 403.) "The apoſtate Jews ſtill looked to the Law for *righteouſneſs*; the Gentiles preſerved ſome notion, but groſſly corrupted, of thoſe divine myſteries; and each ſpecies of worſhipers, however different their religious ſervice, agreed in one point, that of *looking beyond themſelves* for what was to render them acceptable to the object of their reſpective worſhip. It was reſerved for profeſſors under the Chriſtian diſpenſation to exchange this general idea of *vicarious atonement for ſin* (to which Paganiſm, no leſs than Divine Revelation, bears decided teſtimony) for that moſt fatal one of ſelf-ſufficiency and independence; an idea not more incompatible with the preſent ſtate of fallen man than it is revolting to that gracious plan which has been ſet on foot for his recovery." (p. 405.) "This fatal deluſion can be conſidered but as one of the laſt deſperate efforts of the grand enemy of mankind to counteract the gracious ſcheme of redemption by rendering them indiſpoſed to receive it. But ſuch men, who affect to be wiſe above what is written, it may be proper to remind, that reaſon was given for the purpoſe of enabling them to form a proper judgement with reſpect to the evidence on which a revelation ſtands, but not to be ſet up in oppoſition to the revelation itſelf. When employed in aſcertaining the authenticity of a revelation, it is employed in the execution of a taſk to which it was intended to be competent, that of guarding againſt notorious impoſition; but, when appealed to as an infallible ſtandard of judgement, by which the contents of a revelation are to be determined, reaſon is then employed by them againſt the Divine Being from whom they have received it. Not that we would be underſtood as confining the province of reaſon in religion to the mere eſtimating the evidence of revelation, becauſe, to a certain degree, it muſt be employed in judging of its contents. But this we mean: that, when reaſon has aſcertained a revelation to be divine, it is moſt unreaſonable in man to reject or attempt to evade any doctrines which, by legitimate interpretation, ſuch revelation is found to contain, on the ground that they cannot fully comprehend them." (p. 407.)

At the end of this diſcourſe is a note of conſiderable length, referring to the charge lately brought by the Maſter of the Temple and the Biſhop of Meath againſt the preſent ſyſtem of education in our public ſchools. "To which charge, unqualified as it is, the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge has, inadvertently, given its reſpectable paſſport, thereby making itſelf the inſtrument of proclaiming to the world that the preſent directors of the public ſeminaries of this kingdom have apoſtatized

tatized from the facred truſt committed to them by their pious founders. Standing on that broad ground of public eſtimation which the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge moſt deſervedly does, it may be worthy its conſideration whether any compoſition ought to be publiſhed under its name which has not previouſly undergone its appointed reviſion. For, although the preachers themſelves may, by ſome, be conſidered as alone reſponſible for what they advance, ſtill it is preſumed that every one poſſeſſing a becoming reſpect for that honourable Society, whoſe object it is to do the moſt eſſential good, will be hurt at the idea of its appearing to countenance, by the ſanction of its *imprimatur*, what will, by very many, be conſidered to be ſomething worſe than illiberal cenſure. The language made uſe of by Dr. Rennell on this ſubject contains a charge of ſuch groſs mental pravity againſt the parties apparently concerned in it, of ſuch a wilful, ſyſtematic, and diſgraceful proſtitution of talents to the worſt of purpoſes, as every conductor of a public ſeminary, not loſt to all ſenſe of duty, muſt highly reſent. Dr. Vincent has reſented it*. He has, moreover, proved what, therefore, remains unneceſſary to be farther inſiſted upon, that Dr. Rennell's attempt, by a groſs, though doubtleſs unintentional, perverſion of terms, to bring public ſeminaries into diſrepute, by repreſenting them as the nurſeries of *Paganiſm*, was unworthy the diſcrimination of Dr. Rennell, whom no paroxyſm of zeal, it is preſumed, could ſo hurry on as to leave him incapable of marking the broad line of diſtinction between a *Pagan* education and a *Claſſical* one. On this head, however, Dr. Vincent has left no room for remark." (p. 413.)

Mr. D. proceeds to vindicate the ſyſtem of education at Wincheſter college. "There is no public ſeminary in which an attention to religion is more uniformly blended with the education of the ſchool than in that of Wincheſter college. Dr. R. would have found that the preſent directors of that illuſtrious ſeminary are not only to be claſſed among firſt-rate ſcholars, but may alſo challenge a place on the ſame line with himſelf as ſound and zealous divines. Poſſeſſed of ſuch a character, it is not in charity to be ſuppoſed, that they can be ſo ſhamefully regardleſs of a moſt important part of their duty, as, *in any degree* to juſtify the ſeverity of Dr. R.'s charge, they unqueſtionably ought to be. It will be concluded, perhaps, by many readers, that Dr. R. and the Biſhop of M. are prepared to ſubſtantiate and particularize the charge on which they have committed themſelves. If this be the caſe, let them in God's name proceed in their cenſorial office; the community at large will be bound to thank them for the honeſt diſcharge of it; and every religious director of a public ſeminary, lamenting, in common with Dr. R. and the Biſhop, the preſent declining ſtate of religion and morals in this country, will, we truſt, be among the foremoſt to acknowledge his obligation for the introduction of any ſyſtem, which, on mature conſideration ſhall be admitted to be a *real* improvement on that in which he is at preſent engaged. Did a general charge challenge any particular defence to be made againſt it, the Society to which I have the honour to belong would not want much abler advocates than myſelf for the undertaking. And when Dr. R. ſhall think fit to exchange an haſty and unqualified deciſion for the more deliberate verdict of ſober argument and candid enquiry, they will find little difficulty in proving, that the lamentable want of religious principle, which ſo ſtrongly marks the character of the preſent age, and which all good men muſt be equally ſolicitous to counteract, is not, we truſt, to be attributed to a defect of ſyſtem in our public ſeminaries, or to the wilful neglect of thoſe whoſe duty it is to ſuperintend them, ſo much as to the notorious prevalence of ſome other cauſes over which they have no controul. Still the charge in queſtion, *indiſcriminate* and *unqualified* as it is, being of a nature to do injury without the probability of doing good, the framers of it cannot but expect to be made amenable to the private judgment of every individual who feels intereſted for the credit of the Society of which he is a member. For my own part, I ſhould conſider myſelf unworthy the advantages I have received from a public education, as well as unjuſt to the ſentiment I entertain of the excellency of the Wiccamical inſtitution, did I forego the preſent opportunity of entering my decided proteſt againſt a charge, ſo far at leaſt as that inſtitution is concerned in it, notoriouſly falſe in itſelf;

* See vol. LXXII. p. 148.

a charge

a charge which, I conceive, has not been more *inconſiderately* made than it has been *injudiciouſly* circulated." (pp. 414—417.) Mr. D. ſuggeſts, that, "by reading the claſſics as they ought to be read, with a Chriſtian eye, Heatheniſm, being brought to bear its appropriate teſtimony to Divine Revelation, may be made to anſwer a purpoſe contrary to its intention and nature, by confirming what it was intended to confound, and thus the devil himſelf be compelled to ſupport the cauſe of truth. Whilſt the Chriſtian diſciple, by thus dedicating the firſt-fruits of his education to the honour of the true God, furniſhes the beſt ſecurity to the Church for the perfection of her future harveſt, by his uniting in the ſame perſon the ſcholar and the divine. For there is ſcarcely a doctrine of the Scriptures which claſſical writers have not preſerved, nor a miracle which they have not imitated and tranſferred to themſelves in ſome form or other; in ſo much, that Celſus, one of the earlieſt writers againſt Chriſtianity, moſt impudently pretended that the books of Moſes were compiled from the miracles of Paganiſm." (p. 411.)

Diſcourſe VIII. from Heb. xii. 1, recapitulates the whole argument, to aſcertain the mutual illuſtrations of the Old by the New Teſtament. "It was our object to prove, that the redemption of fallen man through the blood of a crucified Saviour, that promiſed ſeed of the woman, conſtituted, if we may ſo expreſs it, the thorough-baſs of the general harmony of the Bible, on which the different diſpenſations which have taken place, may be conſidered as ſo many variations adapted to the circumſtances of mankind at different periods. From tracing the analogy ſubſiſting between theſe different diſpenſations, by which they are demonſtrated to be parts of one great whole, it was preſumed that conviction on this important ſubject muſt be derived to every mind capable of appreciating the force of rational evidence. With this view it was obſerved, that the only ſeeming change, which has taken place in the divine councils relative to the redemption of fallen man, has reſpected not the plan itſelf, for that has been the ſame from the beginning, but the manner of communicating it to the world; and that this circumſtance gave riſe to the different diſpenſations adapted by Divine Providence to the conditions of the parties for whom they were appointed. But, though the diſpenſations of grace have differed, the ſpirit of divine worſhip, intended to be preſerved by each, was eſſentially the ſame. The ſame language which the blood of the ſacrifice ſpake to Abel, to Noah, and to Abraham, under the antediluvian and patriarchal, it ſpake alſo to the *faithful* under the Jewiſh, diſpenſation, conveying to each this important idea, that the ſin of man was to be taken away by the means of that *vicarious atonement* which had been appointed in the divine councils for that purpoſe. To this generally-prevailing idea, relative to the effect of ſacrifice as a religious ſervice, it was obſerved, the annals of Heatheniſm, not leſs than the page of Revelation, bore teſtimony. All mankind being derived from thoſe to whom the inſtitution of ſacrifice was originally delivered, all nations of the world, conſequently, in ſome form or other, retained the obſervance of it, for the purpoſe of putting away ſin; a circumſtance coupled with the conſideration of there being no rational analogy between the ſin of man and the blood of a ſlain animal, which led to the concluſion, that ſacrifice was the original inſtitution of the Deity, for the purpoſe of conveying to fallen man, through the medium of typical repreſentation, that knowledge of the divine plan for his recovery which was neceſſary for the direction and eſtabliſhment of his faith; a knowledge which, though liable to be perverted, was not to be effectually obliterated." (pp. 431—438.) "That the doctrine of vicarious atonement in the divine perſon of a crucified Saviour had been the doctrine of Salvation through every diſpenſation of grace, I am fully convinced, becauſe the different parts of Revelation concur in bearing teſtimony to it. It is atteſted by the writings of the Fathers, and diſplayed by the uniform and unvarying faith of the Church of Chriſt, from the days of the Apoſtles to the preſent time." (p. 445.) Mr. D. however, in our opinion, very properly, and with ſufficient ground, has confined himſelf to that teſtimony which the Scripture bears to itſelf (p. 446); for, "if the doctrine of *vicarious atonement* for ſin does not conſtitute an eſſential doctrine of ſalvation, the general tenor of Scripture is calculated to lead into error on a ſubject of the greateſt importance to thoſe for whoſe

uſe

uſe it was deſigned." (p. 452.) "The diſtinctive title of '*Lamb of God*,' taken in a *literal* ſenſe, conveys no idea to the Chriſtian reader. Taken in a *figurative* ſenſe, it neceſſarily carries with it the idea of *a ſacrifice for ſin*." (p. 453.) "If the ſyſtematic eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Faith on the firm baſis of Divine Revelation was *ever* neceſſary, it is *peculiarly* ſo in the preſent day, which bears witneſs to the moſt open and deſperate attack that has ever been made on the Chriſtian Religion ſince the time it was firſt publiſhed to the world." (p. 456.) Every artifice is tried to undermine it in publications where nothing of the kind is ſuſpected, and againſt which common readers cannot be put too much on their guard. By the *generalizing* (erroneouſly called *liberal*) ſyſtem, faith is unfettled; and "we muſt not be ſurpriſed if the event ſhould be, what it too often is, that we are either led captive at will by the ſpecious pretences of Ignorance and Enthuſiaſm, or make entire ſhipwreck of our faith for want of having laid in proper ballaſt to keep our veſſel ſteady in its courſe." (p. 458.)—In a note, p. 476, Mr. D. obſerves, that, "at the transfiguration, Moſes and *Aaron* * appeared talking with Jeſus, probably for the purpoſe of bearing teſtimony to the identity of our Saviour's character, and thereby convincing the attendant Apoſtles that he was of a truth that Divine Being who had appeared in the ſame glorious form under the old diſpenſation."

"By comparing ſpiritual things with ſpiritual, with the view of making Scripture ſpeak for itſelf, we have brought the deciſion on the ſubject before us to a ſhort iſſue, by reducing infidels of every deſcription to the alternative either of denying the divinity of the ſtandard appealed to, or of admitting the concluſion which has been determined by it. In this caſe it will not be found ſufficient to ſet aſide certain obnoxious texts, chapters, or even whole goſpels, the doctrine of Atonement being ſo intimately blended with the general tenor of Divine Revelation, that they who object to it muſt go one ſtep farther, and, by a ſweeping clauſe, diſcard at once the whole evidence of Scripture. For, as the great ſcheme of redemption was laid in the divine councils, before the world began, ſo, ſince the fall, if the Bible be a conſiſtent book, there has been but one covenant, the everlaſting Goſpel of Peace; but one Mediator, whoſe prieſthood is unchangeable; one faith, by which man can be ſaved; one hope of eternal life through Jeſus Chriſt, "who of God is made unto us wiſdom and righteouſneſs, and ſanctification, and redemption; to whom be glory for ever!" (p. 479.)

* Read *Elias*. EDIT.

50. *Thoughts on the Doctrine of Vicarious Suffering; occaſioned by ſome Reflections on the Biſhop of* London's *Lectures in the Monthly Review for* December, 1802.

A comprehenſive and clear refutation of the errors of the Monthly Reviewers, and of Mr. Simpſon *, eſtabliſhing, both from the concurrent ſenſe of mankind before the introduction of the Goſpel, and from the tenor of the Goſpel after its introduction, of the neceſſity and efficacy of the doctrine of *atonement*. "If the Scripture be true, the merits which we aſcribe to Chriſt's ſufferings cannot be doubted, though it muſt be confeſſed they have not been deſcribed by the exact term ſatisfaction. But what in effect amounts to the ſame thing is, the aſſurance that Chriſt's blood is the price of our redemption (Acts xx. 28). We are not, however, in this caſe to underſtand ſatisfaction as paſſing between man and man, but between God and man, and as effected by no leſs a perſonage than the eternal Son of God, not 'by way of exact equivalent,' but ſuch as the Almighty thought fit to appoint to accept freely, and of his mere grace and mercy to inſiſt upon, in vindication of the divine juſtice, and to adopt in mercy to all mankind. Of its grounds and reaſons we can have no clearer an idea than of infinity itſelf. But that there was a ſatisfaction, and ſuch a ſatisfaction as the Almighty was pleaſed to accept, is eſtabliſhed upon evidence of no leſs authority than Divine Revelation." (p. 27.)

"In refutation of all Socinian notions on this head, we need but obſerve, 'that on Chriſt was laid the iniquity of us all' (Iſa. liii. 6). Scripture thereby ſignifying to us, not only that his incarnation and example was for our benefit, but that he ſuffered in our ſtead. When indeed we conſider that eternal death was entailed upon us by our own actual ſins, and the corrupt tendencies we derived from our firſt parents,

* In his "Plain Thoughts on the New Teſtament Doctrine of Atonement."

rents, and that 'as in Adam all die, so in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive,' we are forced to conclude, that the great deſign of Chriſt's incarnation and ſuffering was to reconcile the pardon of ſin with the honour of divine law and juſtice; and perhaps no word in our language can ſo properly and forcibly expreſs the effect, which that reconciliation produced, as ſatisfaction; though we are not to underſtand it exactly in its ordinary acceptation as an equivalent, but ſuch as the Almighty was pleaſed graciouſly and freely to accept. And 'if we ſin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth,' if we reject the ſacrifice which Chriſt offered, 'there remaineth no more ſacrifice for ſin, but a fearful looking-for of judgment and fiery indignation, which ſhall devour the adverſaries," Heb. x. 26, 27.

"With reſpect to Mr. Simpſon's concluſion, which amounts to no leſs than an aſſertion, that all mankind are monſters who diſſent from him on the doctrine of Atonement, I ſhall only obſerve, that it will not prepoſſeſs the world much in favour either of his moral or religious principles." (p. 47.)

51. *Obſervations on the Seventh Form of* Roman *Government; in a Letter to the Rev.* Henry Kett, *B.D. Author of "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy." By a Layman.*

IT is a pleaſing relief to religious minds, in this eventful time, that they can turn from the conſolations ſuggeſted by prophecies accompliſhed to the conſideration of others probably fulfilling. The Laity are to be commended for recurring to theſe views, as one ſure means of confirming their faith by the exertion of their own reflection. The Layman before us, whoſe modeſty and ingenuouſneſs of conduct recommend him to general regard, is of opinion that the fair examination of hiſtory is ſo eſſential to the developement of prophecy, that Gibbon has done more for the cauſe of Revelation than any ſingle commentator upon the prophecies of any age or nation*. He conceives, however, that "the five firſt heads of the beaſt, in Rev. xvii. 10, 11, relate only to the five forms of government under which Rome had exerciſed dominion previous to the eſtabliſhment of the empire. Beſides the monarchy, the conſulate, the dictatorſhip, the decemvirate, and the tribuneſhip, no legal form of government exiſted in Rome from its foundation to the acceſſion of Auguſtus;" which makes the ſixth head. The ſeventh was the city of Rome, again become an idol-power, and exerciſing dominion, at the beginning of the ſeventh century. One queſtion more remains to be conſidered, Whether the Univerſal Biſhoprick be not included under the ſymbol of the eighth king? The empire of Rome Pagan was "the beaſt that was and is not." "When the pride, the ambition, and the perſecuting ſpirit, together with a great part of the territorial poſſeſſions of this empire, were tranſferred to the Univerſal Biſhoprick, the relative ſtate of Rome was ſo far changed that ſhe might almoſt be ſaid to have acquired a new government. This new political ſyſtem, which had grown out of the Univerſal Biſhoprick, was not ſufficiently diſtinct from it to be ſhadowed out by an eighth head, conſiſtently with the accuracy of prophecy; yet the peculiarity of its character, and the magnitude of its effects, could not fail to draw forth a comment from the interpreting angel. Accordingly, ſeven heads only were ſhewn to St. John, which heads are explained by the angel to mean ſeven kings, or forms of government; and, though he afterwards makes mention of an eighth king, in order more ſtrongly to mark change which the ſeventh was to undergo, he ſufficiently cautions us againſt looking for an eighth diſtinct form of government, by adding, that it is "of the ſeven. ΕΚ των επτα, *proceeding from* or *out of the* ſeven." (p. 34.) This is not, as Mr. Kett conceives, the Exarchate of Ravenna, which was aboliſhed by the Pope. The Univerſal Biſhoprick, after continuing near a century and an half (a ſhort ſpace, compared with the duration of thoſe powers which immediately preceded and followed it), underwent that extraordinary and important change which entitled it to be conſidered as the eighth king, or Papal Antichriſt. About the middle of the eighth century the Popes, for the firſt time, uſurped the name and authority of God for purpoſes of temporal ambition, about A. D. 755, when Pepin firſt placed the Univerſal Biſhop on the throne of temporal dominion. It may be objected

* Mr. Whitaker, whoſe illuſtration of the Apocalypſe was reviewed laſt month, pp. 241—249, is of the ſame opinion.

jected that unleſs the riſe of the eighth king be correctly aſcertained, no certain æra will be afforded from which we may date the commencement of the 1260 years during which power was to be given to the beaſt to perſecute the Church. But it may be obſerved, that, as the xiith and xiiith chapters of Revelations (in which chapters only the 1260 years are mentioned) contain no alluſion to the eighth king, the commencement of theſe years is not neceſſarily confined to the riſing of that power: probably the period from which it is to be calculated will not be known with certainty before the whole number of years ſhall be elapſed. "When Daniel predicted the arrival of the Meſſiah in 69 weeks, he dated the commencement of theſe weeks from the going forth of the *decree for reſtoring Jeruſalem.*' The event having fixed the application to the decree of the ſeventh of Artaxerxes, it was eaſily diſcovered, by the learned Prideaux, that, according to the analogy of the Scripture language, the reſtoration of Jeruſalem could, with propriety, import nothing but the reſtoration of its true characteriſticks, the political and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments of the Jewiſh nation. So, when the final overthrow of Papal Antichriſt ſhall have aſcertained the end of the 1260, the coincidence of the beginning with the conceſſion of Phocas, with the rebellion of Gregory II, with the donation of Pepin, or with any other period of equal notoriety in Papal hiſtory, will probably ſuggeſt to poſterity the reaſon for its application to ſuch particular period. The prediction being explained by the event, the end of the prophecy will be fully anſwered by eſtabliſhing the inſpiration of the Apoſtles." (pp. 52, 53.)

"The contents of theſe pages could derive no importance from the publication of the author's name; and profeſſional conſiderations have induced me to ſuppreſs it, ſince thoſe who forget the example of the venerable Hale might poſſibly be induced to deem theological enquiry inconſiſtent with the ſtudy of the law. I am not conſcious that any thing has eſcaped me which can afford juſt cauſe of offence to the learned and reſpectable gentlemen to whom I addreſs myſelf, or which can, in the ſlighteſt degree, derogate from the tenets of the Church of England, whoſe creed I unequivocally profeſs, and whoſe precepts I humbly endeavour to fulfill. Should any apology, either public or private, be demanded, my name ſhall not be withheld; but if, through ignorance of my ſubject, I have only advanced an untenable or exploded propoſition, I truſt that the offence will not be deemed inexcuſable in a Layman."

52 *The Principles of* Roman *Catholicks and Unitarians contraſted: A Sermon, written with Reference to the Charges brought againſt thoſe who maintain the Doctrine of the Divine Unity in the ſtricteſt Senſe, by Dr.* Horſley; *preached, on* Tue day, Nov. 5, 1799, *to a Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, in* St. Saviour Gate, York, *and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Audience. By* Charles Wellbeloved.

IF this is to be conſidered as the Creed of Unitarian Chriſtians, they may be ſafely defied to find it in the Bible. But, when it is aſſerted, p. 29, that, "highly as they value their principles, they do not conſider them as eſſential to eternal ſalvation," there is an end of all religious influence on the mind of thoſe who profeſs them. "Whatever character we individually ſuſtain, it is formed by the events of our lives and the circumſtances of our condition," ſays the preacher, p. 19. But, we would aſk, is this following reaſon, or any fixed principle, or blind chance? "In our mode of worſhip, as in our creed, we are not perfectly uniform; different ſocieties obſerve different methods—and errors, we acknowledge, may belong to every mode we practiſe." (p. 21.) No wonder then that "they want that ſtrong incentive to intolerance which all other religious ſects poſſeſs." (p. 29.) They have no principle to be tenacious of, nor will they be true to any. Conſidered in this view, in which their preſent advocate labours to place his brethren, their religious, moral, and political principles, if not dangerous, are precarious. They may find their characters drawn by an inſpired penman, whether they chuſe to admit his inſpiration or not—"unſtable in all their ways," and, like their great apoſtle now ſunk into neglect in the tranſatlantic regions, glory in frequently changing ſides.

53 *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, London, *on* Thurſday, July 6, 1799, *being the yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity ſchools in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter.

minſter. *By* Thomas Rennell, *D. D. F. A. S. Maſter of the* Temple, &c. &c.

FROM Gal. vi. 7, this able preacher directs the attention of his auditory to the circumſtances of the times, in which the ignorance of Chriſtianity is to be remedied and prevented; to the ſpecific exertions by which this has been attempted by the members of this inſtitution; and to the duty of zealouſly co-operating with this work of charity and labour of love. Although, in *all* times, there appears a ſufficient degree of that apoſtacy from God which the primeval defection from him engendered in our fallen nature, yet this corruption does, in a marvelous degree, aſſimilate itſelf to the various political opinions and ſocial habits of *particular* ages of the world. The evil conſequences ariſing from theſe it is the peculiar objects of religious inſtruction to remedy and counteract. Upon political opinions and principles I will only obſerve, that errors more fatal, and miſtakes more radical, have prevailed in the times in which we live than in any former period of the annals of the human race. As *civil governors* throughout Europe did not condeſcend to make religion the ſtability of their power, ſo the *governed*, on their part, ſeeing how lightly religion was prized by thoſe inveſted with authority, gave into a profligate opinion, that civil government was the *creature* of the *people*, and not the INSTITUTION of God. This, under different ſhapes, received great encouragement from thoſe who expected a rich harveſt from the confuſions and diſtractions which the general acceptance of ſuch opinions promiſed to produce. The prevalence of theſe ſentiments reduced the wretched countries where they were firſt broached to a wreck and ruin; and had nearly, if Providence had not viſibly interpoſed, precipitated the reſt of Europe into the gulph of the ſame deſtruction." (pp. 5, 6.) — "Another circumſtance of the times, which renders the labours of this Society of peculiar exigency, is, the moſt lamentable and notorious defectiveneſs of Chriſtian education in many of our public ſchools, and other great ſeminaries of this nation*. Still greater, if poſſible, and more ſtrenuous exertion is called for from the progreſs of riotous and diſſipated revelry, which has, for years, been incalculably increaſing among us, and appears, in the preſent moment, to amount to an intoxicating defiance of every principle of public virtue. Concerning the influence of theſe profligate nocturnal meetings upon the morals of thoſe who *exhibit* and furniſh them, it is not my preſent purpoſe to deſcant, or to enquire how grateful a return this is to that Gracious Providence which has ſo viſibly interfered in ſtaying the hands of the avenging angel! But to conſider their effects directly and indirectly upon the morals of the lower ranks of men is indeed a very awful ſubject of reflection. To what are the numerous domeſtics of theſe men conſigned over during ſuch feſtivals but to the oaths and drunkenneſs, the debauch, riot, and confuſion, which the ſtreets of a populous and luxurious metropolis exhibit! While this proſtration of religious principle is every day by the high and affluent effected among their domeſticks and dependants, how bleſſed are the labours which may in ſome meaſure counteract ſuch baleful conſequences!" (pp. 8, 9.) We cannot but wonder the Doctor did not connect the ſin of waſting in theſe meetings and revels ſo much of the neceſſaries of life in that time of ſcarcity, which were announced and reported with ſo much pleaſure in our daily prints. The remedies pointed out in theſe deſigns are, the *early* inſtruction in religious truth communicated by them; the habituating children to an early and laſting ſenſe of the *ſanctity of the Sabbath*; and preſerving with unremitting anxiety the doctrines of our truly *primitive and apoſtolical Engliſh church*' "By the labours and exertions of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, the departed miniſters of Chriſt *though dead yet ſpeak*. The voice of *Kettlewell*, of *Beveridge*, and of *Tillotſon*, yet calls us from their tombs to practical

* "We cannot but lament, that, in very few of our beſt-endowed ſeminaries, the ſtudy of Chriſtianity has that portion of time and regard allotted to it which the welfare of ſociety, the progreſs of deluſive and ruinous errors, and the true intereſt of ſound learning itſelf, ſeems, at the preſent time, *peculiarly* to call for. In *ſome* of them, and thoſe not of *ſmall* celebrity or importance, *all* conſideration of the revealed will of God is paſſed over with a reſolute, ſyſtematical, and contemptuous neglect, which is not exceeded in that which the French call their *National Inſtitute*." See more of this in the excellent note A, ſubjoined to this ſermon. See before, p. 347.

holineſs, and to "*flee from the wrath to come.*" By the ineſtimable exertions of this numerous Society, ſo peculiarly bleſſed by the favour and protection of God, more, perhaps, than by any other *ſingle* means, the genuine light of the Goſpel is preſerved, and the wreck of the civil and eccleſiaſtical fabrick, under Providence, prevented. The character, the good-nature, the frankneſs, the integrity, of Engliſhmen, I have no ſcruple to aſſert, have, hitherto, *beſt* flouriſhed in the boſom of the Eſtabliſhed Church; and that *all* diſſent from it has a ſtrong tendency, at leaſt, to *diſfigure*, if not to *deſtroy*, theſe genuine and characteriſtic features of the natural virtues and diſpoſition." (p. 14.)

54. *Scepticiſm not ſeparable from Immorality, illuſtrated in the Inſtances of* Hume *and* Gibbon; *a Sermon, preached in the Church of* All Saints, Northampton, *at the Viſitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of the Dioceſe of* Peterborough. May 8, 1799. *By* Chriſtopher Hunter, *B. D. Rector of* Gayton, Northamptonſhire.

FROM 2 Cor. iv. 4, Mr. H. (who, we underſtand, is nephew to the late Chriſtopher Smart, the religious poet) ſhews, that "Negligence, Pride, and Prejudice, are the ſources of Scepticiſm and Infidelity. The ſeducing writers alluded to ſeem to have conſidered it as unneceſſary labour to examine the evidences for religion, and choſe rather to abide by ſuch haſty concluſions as flowed from their own *prejudices*. *Chriſtianity*, however, had, undoubtedly, a claim to a fair and attentive ſcrutiny, and merited not to have been confounded with thoſe erroneous theological ſyſtems which they condemn." (p. 15.)—"An ardent deſire for literary fame was, by their own acknowledgement, the predominating paſſion of both; let us not, therefore, wonder that truth ſhould be ſacrificed to popularity; and, inſtead of well-authenticated hiſtory, furniſhed with *ſimple and ſevere realities*, that the reader ſhould be preſented with *viſionary narrations, with graceful rarities, and agreeable fictions*. But, of the different ſources of error, the moſt dangerous and inexcuſable are the *habits of vice*. To what cauſe but this ſhall we attribute *writings*, now diſſeminated with induſtrious malignity, in which *novelty* ſtands *in the place of argument*, and *abuſe gives energy to falſehood?* where, the ſure guidance of experience being diſdained, the *boldeſt theories* are hazarded on *abſtract queſtions of religion and politicks?* where the ignorant, indeed, may not know to be falſe, but which no *ſleight of men, nor cunning craftineſs whereby they lie in wait to deceive, ſhall ever prove to be true?*" (pp. 17, 18.) This ſermon is inſcribed to Thomas March-Philipps, Eſq. of Garendon park, in Leiceſterſhire.

55. *Due Ordination as neceſſary to a due Call to the Goſpel Prieſthood: A Sermon, by the Rev.* C. Church, *Rector of* Gosforth, *and Miniſter of* Trinity, Whitehaven.

AN able vindication of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian prieſthood, and the ſuperiority of the latter in the compariſon, and a defence of ordination againſt Quakers, Methodiſts, and other ſectaries, and an uninterrupted deduction of Epiſcopacy from the times of the Apoſtles. Text, Heb. v. 4. The ſermon is dedicated to the preſent Biſhop of Cheſter.

56. *A Defence of itinerant and Field Preaching: A Sermon, preached before the Society for* gratis *Sabbath Schools*, Dec. 24, 1797, *in Lady* Glenorchy's *Chapel*, Edinburgh. *By* Greville Ewing, *Miniſter of the Goſpel*.

THE author informs us that this ſermon created no little buſtle: but, as no objections were made to his doctrine, but "the leading conſideration urged upon him was, that it was imprudent for any man in his ſituation to preach ſuch a ſermon at all, however true the doctrines might be, it is fair to confeſs that he decidedly rejects the principle of this reaſoning. In all queſtions of Chriſtianity he deems it the firſt object to aſcertain the doctrine of Scripture; the ſecond, to declare that doctrine. In every ſituation he is willing to be chargeable with wanting the prudence which would lead him to ſhun to declare the whole council of God." Here then we leave him, only juſt obſerving that his text is Prov. i. 20, 21.

57. *A Vindication of the* Calviniſtic *Doctrines of Human Depravity, the Atonement, Divine Influence*, &c.; *in a Series of Letters to the Rev.* T. Belſham, *occaſioned by his Review of Mr.* Wilberforce's *Treatiſe. With an Appendix, addreſſed to the Author of "Letters on Human Depravity." By* Thomas Williams, *Author of "The Age of Infidelity,"* &c.

THE

THE deſign of this work will beſt be ſtated in the words of the author's addreſs to Mr. W. "Before I began theſe letters, I thought it neceſſary to enquire whether you had any ſimilar deſign. Though your aſſurance to the contrary determined me to proceed, a variety of more preſſing engagements retarded the publication. Should it, in any degree, ſubſtantiate the cauſe of Evangelical religion, thoſe fragments of time which have been redeemed, or perhaps ſtolen, for the purpoſe, will not prove miſemployed. Averſe as I am to party-language, I have not been able wholly to avoid it. The term *Calviniſtic*, in particular, has, by various arts, been rendered odious; yet, under this term, Unitarian writers generally comprehend the doctrines of Human Depravity, the Atonement of Chriſt, and the Influence of the Holy Spirit; a circumſtance which has obliged me to adopt it, though I am ſenſible that theſe truths are not leſs dear to thouſands who do not paſs under the denomination of Calviniſts."..... Letter I. is introductory. II. treats of the teſt of truth. III. Scriptural doctrine of the depravity of human nature. IV. Mr. Belſham's view of the preſent ſtate of human nature. V. Origin of human depravity. VI. Quantum of moral evil. VII. Satan, and a future puniſhment. VIII. Unitarian notions of atonement. IX. Origin and deſign of ſacrifices. X. Scriptural doctrine of atonement. XI. Interceſſion of Chriſt. XII. Terms of acceptance with God. XIII. Divine influence and experimental religion. XIV. XV. Effects and conſequences of the Calviniſtic ſyſtem. The Appendix contains additional remarks on the authority of Scripture in this controverſy; man's original ſtate and fall; ſcriptural proofs of natural depravity vindicated, and its conſiſtency with other doctrines; the poſſibility of hindering depravity; recapitulation of evidence; concluſion. This is the true method of "accompanying ſcriptural things with ſcriptural things," according to the example of the Apoſtle Paul, 1 Cor. ii. 13.

58 *The Saint's Deſire to depart, and to be with* Chriſt, *and the Ground thereof conſidered and improved, in a Sermon, occaſioned by the much lamented Death of the Rev.* Richard Winter, *B. D. who departed this Life* March 20, 1799; *preached at* New Court, Carey Street, April 7, *by* Joſeph Barber. *Alſo, the Addreſs at the Interment*, Bunhill Fields, April 5. *By* John Humphrys.

MR. W. was the ſucceſſor, and, if we miſtake not, ſon-in law of the celebrated Mr. Bradbury, and a follower of his ſteps and doctrines. Whether his death was occaſioned by the accidental breaking of his thigh, or was only the natural termination of a life of 70 years, does not appear from the ſhort account of him annexed to this improvement of Philip. i. 23: to which are ſubjoined, propoſals for printing 22 or 23 of his ſermons, in one volume, by ſubſcription. The *ſubſtance* of the Addreſs at the interment is plain and practical.

59. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* North Leach, Gloſterſhire, *at the Viſitation of the Worſhipful and Rev* James Webſter, *LL B. Archdeacon of* Gloſter, *and publiſhed at his Requeſt, and that of ſeveral of the Clergy preſent. By the Rev.* J. Hare, *M. A. Rector of* Coln St. Denys, Gloſter, *and Vicar of* Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts.

THE deſign of this diſcourſe, from Iſai. lii. 7, is to prove, that an eſtabliſhed prieſthood is ſo agreeable to the nature and reaſon of man, that there is no inſtance of any civilized nation in which there has not been ſuch an eſtabliſhment; that it is expreſſly declared in Scripture there ſhall be an eſtabliſhed and permanent prieſthood; that in this nation the eſtabliſhment of the prieſthood is not burthenſome to the community but the reverſe; and that ſuch an eſtabliſhment has a natural tendency to increaſe the temporal as well as ſpiritual welfare of the people. A compariſon of the conduct of the clergy of foreign countries, excepting thoſe of Switzerland, ſome of the Proteſtant German ſtates, and ſome of the very inferior French clergy, with that of the Britiſh, muſt be made extremely in favour of the latter. Speaking of them as a collective body, there is not probably on earth a ſet of men more to be reſpected for manners, learning, integ ity, loyalty, and piety, than the Engliſh Clergy. Their income has been eſtimated to be in the whole 1,742,000l. *per annum*; that of the biſhops, 72,000l.; of the deans and chapters, 140,000l.; of the univerſities, 180,000l.; of the inferior clergy, 1,350,000l. This revenue is ſubdivided among 11,755 churches, of which at the commencement of Queen Anne's bounty, there were 5,597 whoſe incomes

comes did not exceed 50l. *per annum*. The number of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy of this kingdom is about 18,000 perſons; therefore, according to the above ſtatement (after a fair deduction is made for ſecular officers in the univerſities), rating the higher and lower orders of the Clergy promiſcuouſly, one clergyman with another, does not receive more than 88l. 10s. *per annum* to maintain himſelf and family; a poor income indeed, in ſuch a rich and luxurious nation, where real education is ſo very expenſive, and where money, from its plenty, is of ſuch ſmall value; a poor income this, for an order of men who, from their profeſſion, are ſo limited as to the means of increaſing their fortune, and yet who are required to make a decent external appearance, and are deſpiſed if they do not. And this argument, reſpecting the ſmallneſs of the average income of the Clergy, receives great additional weight when it is conſidered that, if the ſum of money often ſpent in the education of a clergyman before he can creditably leave the Univerſity was inveſted in an annuity for his life, it would produce him nearly, if not fully, what his average income is thus ſtated to be." (pp. 13, 14.) So far is the Prieſthood from being a burthen to the State, that, even in a pecuniary light, the community, at leaſt the lower claſſes are gainers by it. If their total income was not paid to the Clergy, it would neither add to that of the farmer or the labourer, or of the nobility and gentry, nor be ſo beneficially appropriated to the relief of the poor as it is by the Clergy, who, by their education, their example, their advice, their acting as juſtices of the peace, or as preceptors of youth, are of the greateſt uſe.—This is an excellent defence of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy of the Church of England.

60. *A Sermon, occaſioned by the Death of the Rev.* Joſeph Towers, *LL. D. delivered at* Newington Green, June 2, 1799, *by the Rev.* Joſeph Lindſey. *To which is added, the Oration delivered at his Interment, by the Rev.* Thomas Jervis.

ENOUGH has been ſaid of the ſubject of this ſermon in vol. LXIX. 529. The preacher, who has been connected with him 12 years as afternoon-preacher to the ſociety of which he was miniſter, is not willing to part with him without letting the world know, that, under all the diſadvantages of a confined education*, having been apprentice to Mr. Goadby, printer, at Sherborne, he correſponded with the great Lord Lyttelton; at 24 was choſen a member of the Conſtitutional Society, and examined with them before the privy-council; and that "his rigid adherence to rectitude was ſo well known among his acquaintance, that a man of firſt-rate wit and penetration once obſerved in a humourous way, but with a perfect conviction of the truth on which the humour was founded, that, 'if Dr. T. were as tall and as thick as he was honeſt, he would ſtand behind him in a battle." The addreſs at the grave contains alſo encomiums on the deceaſed.

A liſt of Dr. T.'s works is annexed, in which, beſides thoſe enumerated in vol. LXIX. 529, we find "Obſervations on Public Spirit, Patriotiſm, Miniſterial Deſpotiſm, and National Grievances; with ſome Remarks on rich Petitions, loyal Addreſſes, and military Execution. In a Letter to the Freeholders of Middleſex and the Livery of London. By an independent Citizen of London. 1769," 8vo. "A letter to the Rev. John Weſley, in anſwer to his late pamphlet, intituled, 'Free Thoughts on the preſent State of public Affairs,' 1771," 8vo. "A Dialogue between two Gentlemen concerning the late Application to Parliament for Relief in Matter of Subſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, 1772," 8vo. "An Examination into the Nature and Evidence of the Charges brought againſt Lord William Ruſſel and Algernon Sydney by Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. in his Memoirs of Great Britain, 1773," 8vo. "A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, 1782," 8vo. "Obſervations relative to the Cauſe lately tried in the Courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench, and afterwards removed, by Writ of Error, to the Houſe of Peers, between the Lord Biſhop of London and Lewis Diſney Ffytche, Eſq. concerning the Legality of general Bonds of Reſignation, 1783," 8vo. "Dialogues concerning *the Ladies*; to which is added, *An Eſſay on the antient Amazons*, 1785," 8vo. An enlarged edition of Memoirs of Frederick III. King of Pruſſia was publiſhed in 1795. "Ad-

* Here Mr. L. takes occaſion to inſult over the *literary pride* of *regular education* of ſome *public ſeminary* or *college*.

dreſs

dreſs to the Electors of Great Britain, 1796," 8vo. "Thoughts on National Infanity, 1797," 8vo. "Two Diſcourſes, by Baron Hertzberg, on the Population of States in general, and that of the Pruſſian Dominions in particular, and on the true Riches of States and Nations, the Balance of Commerce and Power, and an hiſtorical Memoir on the firſt Year of the Reign of Frederick-William II. King of Pruſſia," by the ſame Nobleman, were tranſlated and publiſhed by Dr. T. in 1786 and 1788; but we find no notice of an edition and tranſlation of Cæſar's Commentaries by him, which, therefore, was probably inſerted in our liſt by miſtake, in LXIX. 528, being dated five years before the commencement of his literary career, unleſs he ſuperintended ſuch a work at the preſs.

61. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary, *in* Truro, *before the Governors of the* Cornwall *General Infirmary, on its being opened for the Reception of Patients,* Monday, Auguſt 12, 1799. *By* Cornelius Cardew, *D.D. Maſter of the Grammar School in* Truro, *and one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Governors then preſent.*

THE active benevolence of Francis Lord De Dunſtanville and Baſſet having carried into execution an inſtitution which he firſt projected, and to which he gave, in the firſt inſtance, 300 guineas, beſides an annual ſubſcription of 50l. and farther contributions from perſons who conceal themſelves behind his name, Dr. C. takes the opportunity of recommending the general views and deſigns of ſuch a charity, by the ſtrongeſt arguments, drawn from the bright and univerſal example of the Saviour of the World, and from the melancholy reflection on the evil days in which we are, and the riſk of total ruin we have providentially eſcaped. The text is Acts x. 38.

62. *Provincial Coins and Tokens iſſued from the Year* 1787 *to the Year* 1801; *engraved by* Charles Pye, Birmingham, *in* 55 *Plates.*

WE reviewed, LXXI. 1123, a ſimilar work by Conder; but, as Mr. P. tells us, "none which are here unnoticed ſhould be admitted into any well-informed collection," we preſume he claims that preference he ſo well merits over all publications of this kind. He has alſo engraved a ſet of heads of our Sovereigns from *authentic* portraits, which, in the earlier reigns, we are of opinion muſt be borrowed from their effigies on monuments. Whether he has availed himſelf of thoſe in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," he beſt knows. At the beginning of the advertiſement to the preſent work it is ſtated, that "the fabrication of provincial copper has apparently ceaſed." We may add, that they have been decried, or called-in, by their iſſuers.

63. *An Eſſay on the Yellow Fever of* Jamaica. *By* David Grant, *M. D.*

OUR author ſets out by acquainting his readers that he is a coloniſt, and lived 36 years in Kingſton in Jamaica. From the local or medical information contained in the eſſay the author might as well have lived all his life in Cheapſide, as there is little in the pamphlet itſelf (errors excepted) that is not, like all the late publications on the ſame ſubject, chiefly taken from Dr. Moſeley's "Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes*," firſt publiſhed in 1787, and his ſubſequent "Medical Tracts on Sugar, the Plague, and Yellow Fever of America, &c." 1799. The author makes a great diſplay of Greek quotations, but, unluckily, they have little or no relation to his ſubject. In referring to our Reviews of the learned author abovementioned, we muſt pronounce this eſſay a performance that will add but little credit to its author as the reſult of 36 years practice.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Constant Reader, p. 59, is requeſted to favour us with his addreſs; as the information which his article conveys may poſſibly be of the moſt material importance to two individuals.

A Correspondent aſks, Whether a Living to which an Impropriation has been reſtored does not, from that time, become a Rectory? In 1634 the Impropriation of Morden, in Surrey, was reſtored to the Vicar; and the following entry is made in the Regiſter-book: "A Regiſter of Births from the Reſtoration of the Impropriation, began in July, 1634, by William Booth, *firſt* Rector."

Jocosus (of Wigan) and Philo-Nugarum (of Selby) muſt both be *very young*, if they do not know that the Poſt-office has too much honour not to return the money paid for impertinent *anonymous* letters.

A Lover of Truth in our next.

Investigator is four years too late.

We ſhall expect Dr. Peart's communication.

* See our vol. LXI. p. 1041; and vol. LXX. p. 57.

AN ADDRESS

For the Anniverſary of the Literary Fund, *April* 21, 1803. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZGERALD, *Eſq.*

HAIL to this day! Your bounty ſet apart,
To ſoothe the ſorrows of the ſick at heart;
To ſuccour thoſe who waſte the midnight oil
In ſtudious labours and in mental toil;
Who bitter wants in ſolitude endure,
Enriching nations, while themſelves are poor!
The infant efforts which you early made,
To reſcue Genius from Oblivion's ſhade,
And meliorate the ſtarving Sage's lot,
In lapſe of time ſhall never be forgot!
Tho' now your pow'rs with rolling years increaſe,
Augment in War, and multiply in Peace;
Build a foundation, on which Time ſhall raiſe
A laſting pillar to your well-earn'd praiſe!
Shewing a bright example to men's eyes,
From what weak means the nobleſt works may riſe:
E'en Rival Nations to your fame aſpire,
And, while they copy, prove that they admire *:
Thus the Banyan †, which ſolitary ſtood,
Becomes the parent of the mighty wood;
To the rich ſoil the bough depending ſhoot,
And, Heav'n-directed! take eternal root.
Though great the ills that poverty create,
Some men are born ſuperior to their fate;
For, wanting all the giddy world adores,
Faſhion's gay plume, and fickle Fortune's ſtores;
Yet Heav'n, in all its diſpenſations kind,
Oft gives the Bard an energy of mind;
Which ever in his manly boſom glows,
And cheers him in the midſt of all his woes:
Though poor — of more than hoarded wealth poſſeſt, [breaſt;
Of freedom's fire, that warms a Briton's
That fire, firſt kindled by the Hand Divine,
Which is, my cheriſh'd Country! only thine!
'Tis thine alone—for caſt thine eyes around,
Where elſe does Freedom's Sun illume the ground?
Th' unhappy Swiſs once ſaw its genial light,
Ere curs'd Oppreſſion triumph'd over Right:
Simple in manners, and in morals pure,
With frames, by Nature, harden'd to endure
The mountain-tempeſt, and the wintry wind; [kind!
With hearts, though ſteel'd in war, as Pity
Amidſt their Alpine ſnows, with Freedom bleſt,
Ambition ne'er diſturb'd their tranquil reſt;
And if in foreign lands ordain'd to roam,
Their hearts ſtill pointed to their native home,
Where dwelt the deareſt charities of life,
The blooming offſpring, and the virtuous wife:
Thus while the veſſel ploughs the diſtant main,
The needle varies—but returns again;
Still to the Pole the ſtrong attraction draws,
Faithful to Nature's never-erring laws!
Yet Pow'r Deſpotic, fill'd with jealous fear,
Could not endure a land of freedom near:
Trampled on rights the Swiſs had bravely won,
And left Helvetia plunder'd, and undone!
Can Britons hear the tale without a ſigh?
No—Nature's tribute ſtarts from ev'ry eye:
Your martial ſpirit, circling to your heart,
Burns to embrace the ſuff'ring Stranger's part;
And while "the Oppreſſor's wrongs" offend the ear, [ſpear!
Each hand inſtinctive ſeems to graſp the
The rock they ſplit on let this Nation ſhun;
'Twas Faction firſt Helvetia's woes begun:
That ſnatch'd the dreaded pen from Freedom's hand, [the land.
Which might, with patriot zeal, have ſav'd
Ere Deſpots triumph over free-born men,
They awe the Preſs, and interdict the Pen;
For never yet was Liberty deſtroy'd,
While man this glorious privilege enjoy'd!
Would all Uſurpers their worſt fears confeſs, [the Preſs:
They'd own they ſpring from Freedom of
For, while they trample on a Nation's laws,
Cenſure they dread, and court their ſlaves' applauſe:
Not ſo the Prince who Britain's ſceptre ſways,
The object of the free-born Muſe's praiſe!
His ſubjects' rights are doſter'd in his mind—
The lov'd, the honour'd Titus of mankind!
O'er whom may Heav'n its awful ægis throw,
To blaſt the traitor, and confound the foe!
If this lov'd ſpark of Freedom's pureſt fire
Be quench'd by Vice, or ſuffer'd to expire;
If timid Policy the right deſtroy, [joy!
Source of our greateſt! day-ſpring of our
Farewell the boaſted liberties you own,
That bleſs the cottage, and engem the Throne!
Which check Ambition in his wild career,
And Factions awe to ſalutary fear:
Farewell that inborn dignity of mind,
Which rais'd you from the level of mankind;
That pow'r to plead with bold undaunted zeal [weal!
The cauſe of Freedom, and of England's
Farewell the Preſs!—by foreign foes abhorr'd, [ſword!
And dreaded more than your avenging
The noble fabric, by our Fathers rais'd,
Which, but once known, is ever to be prais'd!

His

* The French are forming a Literary Fund after the example of England.

† The Banyan, or Indian Fig tree.—This curious tree propagates itſelf by bending its branches to the earth, where they take root.

Has made you jealous of a right ſo dear—
Dread of its loſs, a Briton's only fear!
Be that preſerv'd! and, 'midſt the ſtorms of Fate,
This empire ſhall remain as free as great!
And Liberty, to half the earth unknown,
Be ſtill protected by THE BRITISH THRONE.

ADDRESS

For the Anniverſary of the Literary Fund, *April* 21, 1803. *Written and recited by* SAMUEL BIRCH, *Eſq.*

TO wake your ſympathy from year to year,
The exulting Muſe reſumes her office here:
Here, where the generous mind expands alone
For others' cares, forgetful of its own.
Dear ſocial joys! which human woes controul,
Supply and ſhare this banquet of the ſoul!
This wide-extending Feaſt, beyond your view, [you.
Full many a drooping heart partakes with
Your warm profuſion, like the bounteous Nile,
Reviſits, cheers, and fructifies the ſoil;
O'er the parch'd deſart pours its healthful wave,
To raiſe expiring Genius from the grave.
As infant ſhoots the ſultry ſolſtice mourn,
And ſpring in verdure at its bleſt return;
In pining want, ſo, many an Orphan here
Subdues the ſtruggling of the ſwelling tear,
Till, the kind influence of your bounty known,
They ſtart in ſtreams of gratitude alone.

Can they who bound at eaſe o'er claſſic ground,
Content to view the fairy proſpect round,
Forget the man, whoſe toils in ſecret tend
To ſmooth the ſteep, by which they may aſcend?
Explore the mines beneath to charm their ſight, [light?
With ORE, his labours only brought to
Or wind the labyrinth, obſcure, alone,
To cull the ſweets from flowers, till then unknown;
Laden with treaſure, like the bees' employ,
To heap the hive for others to enjoy?
Can they, thus favour'd, on their way proceed,
Regardleſs of the Claſſic Peaſant's need?
For, oh! not all the letter'd wealth that ſtores his brain,
Can yield one mite to eaſe his boſom's pain:
Can they?—Oh! no!—your glorious deeds proclaim,
A Nation's Glory muſt not prove its Shame.
Theſe crowded walls, all eloquent, declare
The Sons of Science never ſhall deſpair;
Nor ſhall the deathleſs wreath, that binds their brows,
Be all the meed a thoughtleſs world beſtows.

Oh! no! thou Child of Genius and Woe!
No more thy ſorrows ſhall unheeded flow;
Nor is the privilege to us confin'd,
To feel the pangs of thy exalted mind:
In diſtant climes thy ſecret ſighs are heard,
Thy wants are ſuccour'd, and thy fame rever'd.—
INDUS for you unlocks her golden ſtores*,
And the ſame bark, that quits her proſperous ſhores, [great,
The great makes wealthy, and the wealthy
For Pity there to you conſigns her freight.
Oh! might the lines that advocate their cauſe,
And for relief ſolicit, not applauſe;
In ſome high-favour'd moment find acceſs
To Beauty's eye, the ſoother of diſtreſs!
Oh! might the matchleſs Graces of our Iſle [ſmile!
On this, the Muſes' claim, but deign to
Might thoſe ſoft ſhrines, where melting Mercy ſhews
Her pureſt gems, but kindle at the woes
Of hapleſs OTWAY; for he made his care
To paint the wrongs and virtues of the Fair:
Whoſe ſilver numbers never fail to move
The mind to Honour and to virtuous Love:
Shield of their ſex, and champion of their youth,
His heart all ſoftneſs, but his ſoul all truth,
Who lov'd their innocence, upheld their fame, [their ſhame;
Who ſhar'd their ſorrows, and who mourn'd
Oh! might his fate, reſiſtleſs as his verſe,
With woes unfeign'd their gentle boſoms pierce,
To prove at once our ornament and aid,
'Twould be a tribute grateful to his ſhade.
For deeds of mercy, where they take their part,
Affect more tenderly the human heart;
And human ſorrows ever held moſt dear
The mighty magic of the Female's tear.
Might hearts that ſwell the Hero to reward
But ſpare one ſigh for the recording Bard;
Then would the Poet's bays have like renown,
And emulate the Victor's laurel crown:
The Lyre, tho' cypreſs-clad, we then might view
Enſhrin'd in blooming roſes, dropping dew:
Again would Phœbus ſee his Veſtal train
With graceful offerings crowd his ſacred fane.
To them,—to you,—the hallow'd truſt is giv'n, [Heav'n;
To watch the lambent flame that points to
To tread with awe the conſecrated ground,
And feed the ray that cheers the vaſt profound;
Of Britain's Iſle to guard the living light,
And ſave his Votaries from o'erwhelming night.

* In alluſion to a donation from India, (ſee p. 299) which has purchaſed 700*l.* Permanent Stock for this Society.

ODE TO MELANCHOLY.

By Mr. DYER.

O NYMPH of pallid hue and raven hair,
Who in ſequeſter'd ſcenes art wont to reſt,
Deep-nurturing ſome grief within thy breaſt,
Some weight of grief, that none with thee may ſhare; [to flow,
Whoſe eye, whence tears have long forgot
To Heav'n directed looks, of earth afraid;
How dear to me thy form of ſpeechleſs woe!
And ſacred are thy haunts, thou ſolitary maid!

Oft art thou ſeen beſide the willowy ſtream;
And, though no youthful ſmile adorns thy face,
Tho' on thy cheek no roſes we may chace,
Yet doſt thou, in thy ſpring of life, ſome virgin ſeem!
Thy veſture careleſs hangs, as ſnow-drop white; [thy zone;
Looſe-floating fall thy locks; unbound
Thine eye now ſoftly ſad, now wildly bright, [love but one.
Beſpeaks a Lover dead, and thou wilt

Now art thou ſeen ſlow-lingering in the wood, [throat,
Where pours the nightingale her liquid
And varies thro' the night her love-lorn note, [brood;
As tho' her mate were fled, or tender
To thee more pleaſing then the veſtment gray, [train,
Pale Mourner! ſaddeſt of the widow
Doom'd to lament, at thy dark cloſe of day,
Some aged Priam dead, ſome youthful Hector ſlain.

Thee Fancy ſometimes hails the Muſe of Woe, [ſmart;
Whom fabled wrongs can wake to real
Ovid's ſoft fictions make thee melt at heart,
And ſuff'ring ghoſts inſtruct the tear to flow.
Does tender ſorrow Pity's Bard * inſpire? [moan.
Thy lute reſponſive breathes the tragic
But does Oreſtes curſe the God of fire †?
Quick doſt thou leave thy lute, to liſten to his moan.

Say, can that penſive look thy mind reveal, [cents fall,
While from thy lips th' unfiniſh'd ac-
As tho' the forward tongue could utter all,
Which yet thy ſecret boſom would conceal?
Witneſs to wrongs no pity can relieve;
To joys which flatter, but muſt ſhortly flee;
E'en fancied miſery wakes the cauſe to grief; [ſigh for thee!
Thou haſt a ſigh for all; none heaves a

Then haſte thee, Queen of Woe, from mortal eye;
Thy manſion fix within ſome lowly cell,
Where pale-ey'd Superſtition loves to dwell,
Wearied of life, and lingers but to die:
As the ſand ſtreams to mark the fleeting hour, [doom,
As the death's head reminds thee of thy
As the ſpade ſinks thy future grave-bed lower *, [thy tomb.
I too will learn to die, ſad Pilgrim, at

For, oh! whatever form I ſee thee wear,
If yet ſoft Mercy dwell within thy breaſt,
Thyſelf ſo ſad, yet anxious to make bleſt;
For others' woe if thou the ſigh wilt ſpare;
Tho' like the ſage, that only liv'd to weep;
Tho' all the load of human ills were thine;
For thee will I forego the balmy ſleep,
Or, wandering wild like thee, will make thy ſorrows mine.

* Euripides.

† Euripidis Oreſtes, v. 416.

O D E

On the Birth-day of S. Bentley, *May* 9, 1800, *who then completed his* 78*th Year* †.

Lumen oculorum meorum, & ipſum non eſt mecum.

BE wrapt in praiſes, O my ſoul! the Sun [day;
Warms and illumes once more my natal
An æra new with me is now begun; [ray!
Oh! may Heav'n bleſs it with propitious
My eyes, alas! no rays relume; yet ſtill
In Heav'n I truſt, await its awful nod!
Reſign'd, ſtill zealous to perform its will,
Still tremble and adore, ſtill thank my God!

Time was, (for Memory brings paſt ſcenes to view, [eye,)
And paints them clearly to the mental
When each year's birth-day pleaſures would renew;
And birth-day after birth-day all was joy.

Sweet is Reflection on my former days!
Such re-enjoyment only now is mine.
And, oh! white-handed Hope, give forth thy rays! [divine!
Gild thou my future days with beams

Come then, ſweet Recollection, ſport at will; [warm.
Re-trace paſt ſcenes; they will my boſom
And, oh! dear mental Peace, be with me ſtill; [tranſform.
Thou wilt Life's Winter dreſs to May

Time was, when Reading, Painting, and the Muſe, [ſerene,
Engag'd my time; ſave when, the day
I would more ſalutary paſtime chooſe,
And ſport with bowlers on the level green.

* Alludes to the cuſtoms of the Monks of La Trappe.

† See this Month's Obituary, Feb. 28.

Oft

Oft I would trace wide fields thro' furze and lings; [run;
And timid hare with nimble greyhounds
Rous'd when the covey, clang'd in air their wings,
Soon gain'd a bird by aid of dog and gun.

Small was my joy in sanguinary sports;
Save when, unkennel'd from his earth deep made, [ports
The villain Fox was chas'd with loud re-
By a delighted jolly cavalcade.

Time was, I mounted purposely my steed,
To share the Fox-chace joys; then trim'd along;
And, light of weight, a match for most in speed, [throng.
Was never backward in the sportive

Oh! with what glee and joy I've caught the sounds, [sing shades,
While riding thro' the Needwood's plea-
Of huntsman, mellow horn, and op'ning hounds; [glades.
Then join'd the jovial chace thro' all the

The harmony to aid, the Huntsman's throng
Twang'd and retwang'd, while spanking o'er the grounds;
And undulating air, from clumps among,
Loud echo'd, then redoubled, soft the sounds.

Time was, I learn'd the science of defence;
For sword to sword makes equal man to man;
Nor guard nor ward are malice call'd prepense, [gan.
But virtue deem'd, since civil rule be-

But never, never was my sword once drawn,
No, not 'gainst insolence or lofty pride;
With blood of man,—no, never stain'd the lawn;
Honour with rectitude my constant guide.

Time was, to serve my King, my country dear, [arms;
By smart drill sergeants I was train'd to
Fix'd loyally to serve, a Volunteer,
Should Rebels vex the state with War's alarms.

When Study cloy'd, I fled to find the drill!
'Twas discipline severe, yet did me good;
With circulation brisk my veins would fill,
Quite salutary then, like daily food.

Pleas'd, I obey'd implicitly command,
To load, present, to march or swift or slow;
With fortitude it made my breast expand,
And military grace and spirit know.

Hope forms the prayer, God grant it may prevail,
To stem the tide of War's destructive ire!
Grant us no more for slaughter'd troops to wail! [lyre.
The Muse shall then enraptur'd wake her

Time was, I linger'd on our Eastern shore,
To view the sun's bright darting rays arise;
Soon far and near the waves were spangled o'er, [eyes!
Then floods of glory charm'd my ravish'd

Oft I would tuneful breathe my vesper lay,
In meditation wrapt would walk along;
Till red refulgent glory clos'd the day,
And warbling birds in chorus joyful sung.

Frequent I've rambled in the spring-tide hours; [gardens pry,
Would groves and fields explore, thro'
And, in minutest forms and tints of flow'rs,
View Wisdom's works with microscopic eye.

All hail, divine Philosophy! thou light
To clear the clouded mind! to thee 'tis giv'n
To trace th' Almighty's works, and think aright, [to Heav'n.
To wing the soul from earth, and guide

Time was, Theatrics did me much engage;
When Garrick, in full zenith of his pow'rs,
Fix'd all my raptur'd senses to the stage;
'Twas high enjoyment for long ev'ning hours.

Oh! grand it was to see, to feel, to hear,
When he would varied passions raging vent;
But, when in tender scenes he dropp'd the tear, [ment!
His tones were then enchanting ravish-

Time was, my Muse one sprig of laurel gain'd; [fame:
But now a wreath distinguishes my
The Literati's * favour is obtained;
They in the Poets' list enroll'd my name!

Pray God it be not visionary! lo!
Peace smiles †, tho' distant, gleaming mildly round!
We will, should she on us her boons bestow,
Be both with olive and the laurel crown'd.

O Peace, what pencil can portray thy face!
Thy attributes beneficent combine,
Thy placid mien, inimitable grace!
Or give thy charms to glow in rays divine.

THE OLD MAID'S PETITION.

"But earlier, happier is the rose distill'd,
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Both lives and dies in single blessedness."

SHAKSPEARE.

PITY the sorrows of an antique maid,
Who mourns her single, sad, forlorn estate,
Ye Bachelors, attend to my complaint,
And let commiseration soothe my fate.

---

* The Literary Fund. † In May 1800, this was *prophetic*. EDIT.

Hard

Hard is the lot of the unwedded dame,
To paſs midſt ſcorns and jeers her term of life,
Who gladly would her liberty reſign,
To gain that enviable title, Wife.

From this wan cheek the crimſon tints are fled, [flower'd,
By cruel Time of every charm de-
Diſpleas'd with all, nay, with myſelf diſ-pleas'd, [your'd.
I brood in ſilence, by the ſpleen de-

Oft-times to ſpeed the lazy-footed hours,
I ſit and ſtroke, ſweet Puſs, thy tortoiſe brow;
Chirp to my linnet; or with gentle hand
"Bind the pink ribbon round my dear bow-wow."

While Diſappointment preys upon my mind,
And all fair Wedlock's proſpects round me cloſe,
O blame not, if with care-diſpelling gin
I gain a ſhort oblivion of my woes!

Once happier days I knew, when ſportive mirth [hour;
Gilt the bright pinions of each halcyon
Each golden morning wak'd me to new bliſs, [pow'r.
And ſable eve to charm poſſeſſed the

Oft at the midnight ball with graceful eaſe
I danc'd, in faſhion's gayeſt trappings dreſt; [eye!
What belle but view'd me with an envious
What beau but felt a palpitating breaſt!

Yes, I had charms (forgive my fulſome ſtrains);
Diſporting Cupids frolick'd in my hair;
Young Smiles and Graces in each feature play'd,
And all combin'd to render Stella fair.

Amid the ſuppliant crowd that own'd my ſway,
Alexis bow'd, a kind, engaging youth;
Upon his brow fair Virtue ſat enthron'd,
And his blue eyes beam'd conſtancy and truth.

Coquettiſh arts awhile deceiv'd the youth;
At length he ſaw I ſported with his pain;
To ſhun contempt, he ſought the hoſtile ſcene,
And met his fate on India's torrid plain.

Why, Retroſpection, dwell upon the paſt?
I ſigh for preſent peace, for heartfelt reſt;
O for ſome male, ſome tender-hearted male,
To fill the craving void within my breaſt!

O would he come, and proffer hand and heart!
Glad I'd relinquiſh fav'rite dog and cat;
Dicky ſhould all my fond careſſes loſe;
And gin give place to tea and ſocial chat.

Ye Bachelors, attend to Stella's prayer,
Who ſongs "to love, to honour, and obey;"
Then Love ſhall crown you with his myrtle wreath,
And gentle Hymen the kind deed repay.

Haverhill, April 5. JOHN WEBB.

IMPRESSIONS OF SICKNESS.

WHEN Sickneſs fills the ſoul with fears,
When Death with diſmal face appears,
We earneſtly do pray;
No ſooner we have gain'd relief
From galling pain and bitter grief,
Than Virtue flies away.

A raging fever t'other day
(Seizing Avarus for its prey)
Confin'd him to his bed;
He ſeem'd to ſee fell Death advance,
And point with certain aim his lance
At his devoted head.

He rais'd his ſuppliant hands on high
Amidſt his weeping family;
He gaſp'd aloud for death.
He look'd upon his guilty ſtore,
He wiſh'd it giv'n to the poor,
To ranſom life from death.

The ſkill of doctors now he tries;
Sleep (which had long forſook his eyes)
In medicine he ſeeks.
The fever now no longer burns,
Health to his frame again returns,
And colour to his cheeks.

His proffer'd vows neglected lie,
His well-form'd pray'rs now droop and die,
Since nature is reſtor'd;
But, juſt before, he ſobb'd and ſigh'd,
His tongue in broken accents cried,
"Have pity on me, Lord!"

Thus when the elements conſpire,
And lightnings hurl their forked fire,
Alarm the Sailor's mind;
No longer blithe, no longer gay,
Nor paſs in mirth his hours away,
To grief and prayer reſign'd.

Soon as the daſhing waves ſubſide,
Soon as he ſtems the angry tide,
No longer ſick nor faint;
But, juſt before, when waves did roll,
And peals of thunder ſhook the pole,
The Sailor was a ſaint.

He now throws off his diſmal mood,
Reſumes his mirth, nor loaths his food,
And merrily he ſings
Of dangers paſt, of woes to come,
The bliſs, the hazard of his doom,
The happineſs of kings.

Thus when Affliction and Diſeaſe
Deny our mind both peace and eaſe,
We pray, and look aghaſt;
As ſoon as well, we err again,
Our fav'rite ſins we ſtill retain,
Unconſcious of the paſt.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 7.

The Committee for trying the Stranraer Election reported, that J. Spalding, esq. was duly elected.

On the third reading of the Prince's Annuity bill, Mr. *Kinnaird* delivered his sentiments, which were, that the object of his Majesty's Message had not been half accomplished: he knew the Prince was not satisfied, nor were the House, because they have not gone to the extent of their own declaration: in short, the measure was quite inefficient.

Sir *W. Dolben* moved that the portion of 6000l. should be set apart from the annuity for the increase of the establishment of the Princess of Wales.

Col. *Stanley* seconded the motion; but, after different observations from several Members, it was withdrawn.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

Lord *Hobart* presented a message similar to that delivered to the Commons.

In the Commons the same day, the Bridgewater Election Committee reported, that J. Allen and G. Pocock, esqrs. the sitting members, had been duly elected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* delivered the following Message from his Majesty;

"GEORGE REX.

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the House of Commons, that as very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the Ports of France and Holland, he has judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his Dominions. Though the preparations to which his Majesty refers are avowedly directed to colonial service, yet as discussions of great importance are now subsisting between his Majesty and the French Government, the result of which must at present be uncertain, his Majesty is induced to make this communication to his faithful Commons, in the full persuasion, that whilst they partake of his Majesty's earnest and unvarying solicitude for the continuance of Peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and liberality, to enable his Majesty to adopt such measures as circumstances may appear to require, for supporting the honour of his Crown, and the essential interests of his People."

H. OF LORDS.

March 9.

On the order of the day for considering his Majesty's Message, Lord *Hobart* moved an address on the occasion. On viewing the extraordinary preparations of the French, it appeared that they might be warranted by the state of their possessions abroad, but we must also feel for the situation of our own country; and, while discussions of the utmost importance are pending, we should be justified in taking precautions for our honour and security. He saw no reason why those discussions might not terminate satisfactorily; but Ministers ought to be prepared for the alternative. He then moved the address, as given in our report of the Commons, p. 363.

Earl *Spencer* gave his full approbation to the proposition: he felt the necessity of vigorous measures in the present relative situation of Great Britain and France: the present crisis was one of the utmost importance; he trusted there was scarcely an individual in the country who would not spill the last drop of his blood, and spend the last shilling in its defence; and he hailed this first appearance of spirit in the councils with joy, as the only means left for our salvation, lamenting at the same time that such conduct had not been earlier adopted.

Lord *Grenville* cordially agreed with the last speaker, and considered the only chance for the preservation of peace to be the measure now resorted to.

Earl *Moira* gave his assent to the motion, but thought the House was by no means satisfied that the causes of this measure did not exist long ago; and as Ministers, at the close of the last session, had declared that no serious apprehensions were entertained, though an increase of our establishment was proposed, he thought the House should at least be given to understand what had thrown such a new colour on the pretensions of the enemy. After expatiating for some time on the enmity of the First Consul towards this country, he contended, that we should not only place ourselves on the defensive, but do it in a dignified manner; for a vigorous policy on our parts would probably prevent hostilities. Taking a view of our system of defence, he alluded to the assertion of Bonaparte, "that England cannot alone contend with France;" but the contrary was the fact, for, when we were single-handed with France, we were always successful. If the contest were to be renewed, he thought we should be playing our last stake, and as the first object of the enemy, in a descent, would be the capital, a powerful army should be stationed between it and the coast: in short, by a completely vigorous attitude, the enemy must be convinced, that no invader would return to tell his fate.—The Earl of *Westmorland* and Lord

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Auckland followed on the ſame ſide; the latter took a view of our improved finances, and, from a variety of calculations, deduced that the country now poſſeſſed, after the diſcharge of debt, an income of not leſs than 17,000,000l. a year.

After ſome explanations, the addreſs was voted *nem. dis.*

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on propoſing an addreſs, adverted to the military preparations on the coaſts of France and Holland, and to the diſcuſſions ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government. If the latter ſhould not terminate happily, he declared, that the Houſe ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of every topic that could caſt light on the conduct of Miniſters, from the ratification of the Treaty to the preſent moment. It would occur to the Houſe, that there ſhould now be ſome augmentation of our naval force, and ſome increaſe to our internal ſecurity, by embodying the militia, &c. He hoped, that on this day the Houſe would give proof of their unanimous determination to enable his Majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as were eſſential to the intereſts of the country; and concluded with moving, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to thank him for his gracious Meſſage; and to aſſure him, that under the preſent circumſtances his faithful Commons cannot heſitate on the expediency of adopting additional meaſures of precaution; that they partake of his Majeſty's earneſtneſs for the continuance of Peace; and that he may rely on their exertions to enable him to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be required for ſupporting the honour of his Crown, and the intereſts of his people."

Mr. *Fox* took a view of the different points in the Meſſage; and lamented that he was in ſuch utter darkneſs reſpecting its importance, inaſmuch as his Majeſty did not give the Houſe the ſlighteſt hint of the nature of the ſubjects in diſcuſſion to which he alluded. He was ready to thank him for his communication; but there never was a period in which it was ſo eſſential for us to avoid the calamities of war as the preſent; and, if we were involved in hoſtilities from any fault of Miniſters, they would be the moſt guilty counſellors in the world.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid a few words explanatory of the Meſſage, and in defence of the conduct of Miniſters.

Mr. *Windham* thought the Houſe ſhould be in poſſeſſion of more information, particularly as to what force was neceſſary. He took a view of the arguments of thoſe who oppoſed the war ſome time ſince, and, contraſting them with their preſent opinions, believed that they now began to ſuſpect that there were dangers in peace as well as in war. He now conſidered that Miniſters had a double reſponſibility attached to them, namely, that of making an improper war, as they have made an improper peace.

Mr. *Sheridan* compared the language of Mr. W. to that of the Firſt Conſul, as the object of both was to ſhew that we were not now able to renew the war; but he had full confidence, that, if war were neceſſary, we ſhould convince France that we were able ſingle-handed to ſupport our dignity.

Mr. *Canning* argued on the neceſſity of receiving farther information, particularly as the people were ſo docile towards the Executive Government.

Mr. *T. Grenville* followed on nearly the ſame grounds; he conſidered the Houſe to be kept in ignorance on the preſent occaſion, but truſted that the meaſures propoſed would produce tranquillity.

The *Attorney General* defended the reſerve of Miniſters in the preſent inſtance, as the Houſe muſt know that the meaſures of Government would at a future period be canvaſſed. He hoped the country would not be too fond of an unſtable and deluſive peace, nor think that nothing but an attack on the conſtitution would juſtify hoſtilities. At preſent the Houſe was only called upon to aſſure his Majeſty of our determination to prevent ſurpriſe.

The queſtion was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. *Corry*, in conſequence of the ſuggeſtions of ſeveral Members, now ſaid, he had no objection to the taxes being voted in the uſual way, or for one year; reſerving the privilege of making them permament in the preſent ſeſſion, if he thought proper. After ſome converſation, the reſolutions for continuing the duties for one year were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 10.

Lord *Hobart* preſented a Meſſage correſponding with that to the Commons; and moved the uſual addreſs, which was carried *nem dis.*

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* delivered the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

"GEORGE REX.

"In conſequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, whilſt important diſcuſſions are ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, his Majeſty thinks it due to the care and concern which he feels for his faithful People, to omit no means in his power which may contribute to their ſecurity.—In purſuance therefore of the acts of Parliament, enabling his Majeſty to call out and aſſemble the Militia of the United Kingdom, his Majeſty has thought it right

to make this communication to the Houſe of Commons, to the end that his Majeſty may cauſe the ſaid Militia, or ſuch part thereof as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary, to be forthwith drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require.

G. R."

The *Secretary at War*, after a few words on the neceſſity of calling out the Militia, moved the uſual Addreſs, which was carried *nem. con.*; and afterwards gave notice, that on Monday next he ſhould move to bring in a bill for conſolidating and amending the exiſting laws for making proviſion for the families of Militiamen called out.

March 11.

Mr. *Garthſhore*, in a Committee of Supply, moved that 10,000 men be employed in the ſea-ſervice of Great Britain for 10 months, including 2400 Marines.

Mr. *Francis* was afraid that the debate on the King's Meſſage might be miſrepreſented in France. The obſervations he ſhould make did not ariſe from pique, but were the reſult of deep reflection. He had given his ſupport to Miniſters ever ſince they had been in power; but whether he would continue that ſupport depended on his learning if the preſent ſituation of the country was occaſioned by their miſconduct. Though diſappointed with reſpect to the Preliminaries, yet he was obliged to Miniſters for making the Peace; and he would not quarrel with them about the terms, becauſe it was an object ſo deſirable: but every reaſonable man would ſay it had been obtained at a full price; it was therefore a matter of reproach if, for ſuch terms, we had obtained only an inſecure peace, or a certain war. Until Miniſters gave the neceſſary explanations, they could not expect the Houſe to continue its confidence, particularly as the firſt alarm had a great effect on public credit. He lamented that ſo many men of talent around him were excluded from his Majeſty's Council, whoſe intelligence and experience might be employed, at a criſis ſo important, for their country's good.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in anſwer to the arguments of Mr. F. aſſured him that he lamented his own deficiency at the preſent criſis, but no man had more zeal in diſcharge of his arduous duty. If peace had been made inconſiſtently with the honour and ſafety of the country, Miniſters were reſponſible to the Houſe and to the Nation. If it appeared that Miniſters deſerted none of thoſe principles, when they adviſed his Majeſty to make peace, then they did not deſerve reprehenſion or reproach. There was no advice given to his Majeſty with reſpect to the diſcuſſion now before the Houſe, that was not in the true ſpirit of peace; and if the explanations that were demanded were to be given, they would only tend to embarraſs the pending diſcuſſions. He concluded with aſſuring the Houſe, that Miniſters were guided by moderation united with firmneſs.

Mr. *Dent* obſerved, that during the war 135,000 ſeamen had been voted: he did not now conſider 10,000 ſufficient, but ſhould rather vote 15,000 more.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke at ſome length, to ſhew the neceſſity of information from Miniſters. He admitted that the prerogative of the Crown was to make war and conclude peace; but this power was limited in ſubſtance, though not in theory: in proof of this, he entered into long hiſtorical details, to ſhew that the Houſe had a negative power, to reſiſt the Royal prerogative, by refuſing to grant the ſupplies. At preſent, if an explanation were given, Parliament might differ from Miniſters, and vote the war unneceſſary; but if they riſked another war, they had nothing to do with the Treaty of Amiens. In getting rid of the war, they get rid of great incumbrances, namely, thoſe deteſtable principles on which the war had been commenced. He did not aſſert that religion and ſocial order were deteſtable; but he meant the groſs hypocriſy of aſſerting ſuch to be the cauſe of war. If, however, another war were neceſſary to reſtore this country to her rank in Europe, then every Britiſh ſubject would join in ſo good a cauſe. Mr. F. concluded with repeating, that he hoped Miniſters would ſatisfy the Houſe that they had cogent reaſons for rekindling the embers of war. But if war was abſolutely neceſſary, he diſdained to repine. Our military officers had evinced that they were as ſkilful as any in Europe; and as to the character of the Britiſh ſoldiers, it never could have been greater; by their conſtancy, fortitude, and good diſcipline, they preſerved their pre-eminence in every action in which they had engaged.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid a few words in defence of the ſecrecy of Miniſters, and was followed by Mr. *Elliot* on oppoſite grounds.

Mr. *Canning* purſued nearly the ſame argument as on a former evening, and conceived the preſent darkneſs in which Parliament remained, to be increaſing.

Sir *W. Pulteney* defended the conduct of Adminiſtration, and obſerved, that the Houſe were not to calculate upon great political queſtions, as if they were *ſtock-holders*.

After ſome explanations, the ſum of 130,000l. was voted for the maintenance, and 27,000l. for the pay, of the ten thouſand ſeamen, for 10 months.

The Committee on the Coventry Election reported that F. W. Barlow, eſq. was duly elected, and N. Jefferys, eſq. not elected. A new writ was ordered to be iſſued.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

On the motion for the ſecond reading of the

the Prince's Annuity bill, Earl *Moira*, as one of his Highneſs's Council, expreſſed the duty and regard of the Prince for the meaſures taken in his behalf; but as there ſtill remained ſome claims on him, he thought it neceſſary to create a very large ſinking fund in order to clear them off, before he aſſumed his dignity. With reſpect to the Cornwall claims, the Prince was ſtill farther convinced of their validity; but, out of gratitude for the interpoſition of his father, he had given directions to drop the ſuit.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Secretary at War* obtained leave to bring in a bill to conſolidate the Laws relating to the relief of the families of militia-men: the principal alteration intended to be made was, to throw the burden of providing for the families of ſubſtitutes on the county inſtead of the pariſh.

In a Committee on the Eaſt India Accounts, Lord *Caſtlereagh* entered on a detail of the tranſactions of the Company, and the preſent ſtate of their affairs at home and abroad. The accounts now before the Committee were the ſame as thoſe laid in the laſt ſeſſion, the ſubſequent ſtatement not having arrived. The Company had reſorted to every means for reducing their debt, and the preſent ſtate of their affairs bore the moſt pleaſing aſpect. He enumerated the different claſſes of accounts with the various items, and drew the attention of the Committee to the benefits which the public would derive from the ſtate of the accounts, and the probability that, if peace continued, a large diminution of the debt might take place. From the general view of the affairs of the Company it appeared, that the reſult of the eſtimates for 1801-2, was,

Revenue: Bengal 7,051,164l. Madras 3,899,040l. Bombay 271,825l. Total revenue 11,222,029l.—Charges: Bengal 4,582,201l. Madras 4,952,311l. Bombay 1,185,308l. Total Charges 10,326,820l. —The eſtimated revenue of the three Preſidencies 895,209l. Deduct Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. 85,840l. Remainder 809,369l.

After deducting from intereſt on debts 1,342,854l. the net deficiencies of the Revenues from the territories, &c. appeared to be 533,485l. which deducted from the eſtimated account of ſales of imports, left a remainder of 31,942l. which is the amount eſtimated to be applicable in 1801-2 to the purchaſe of inveſtment, payment of commercial charges, &c. From the general reſult of debts and aſſets at home and abroad, it appeared that, adding the decreaſe of the debts to the increaſe of aſſets, the improvement of the home concern in 1802 is 1,969,330l. From the balance at China and St. Helena in the preceding year, and that by the preſent accounts, the net decreaſe of the latter appeared to be 187,042l. On a general compariſon of debts and aſſets, the net increaſe of debts was 2,462,824l. and the net increaſe of aſſets 1,755,351l. This deducted from the increaſe of debts would ſhew the ſtate of the whole concern to be worſe than at the concluſion of the laſt year in the ſum of 707,473l. which ſum is ſubject to alteration on the final adjuſtment of the claims of the Company on Government, included in the home aſſets to the amount of 3,573,339l. making an increaſe in this year under this head of 900,899l.—On exhibiting the Proſpective View, it appeared, that the annual intereſt of the Indian debt of 18,500,000l. (of which 16,000,000l. bears intereſt) was 1,438,791l.—According to the lateſt advices, the Revenues and charges were as follow:

Bengal Revenue 7,218,800l. Madras 4,486,460l. Bombay 270,980l. Total Revenue 11,976,180l.—Bengal Charges 4,155,667l. Madras 4,250,300l. Bombay 840,402l. Total Charges 9,246,369l. Nett Revenue 2,729,811l.—Deduct Commercial Charges 155,038l. and Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. 82,400l. being 237,438l. Deduct 2,492,373l. Intereſt on Debt 1,438,791l. Nett Surplus 1,053,582l. Excluſive of 800,000l. included in the Charge for intereſt, now payable to Commiſſioners on Debt bought up.

His Lordſhip now entered into a variety of financial ſtatements; the object of which was to ſhew, that, after making the moſt ample allowance for the event of a war, there will ſtill remain 500,000l. of net proceeds applicable to the reduction of debt, and that the available reſources of the Company could leave them for the extenſion of trade 3,400,000l. Thus, from the detailed ſtatement before the Houſe, it was evident that the Company's affairs were in as good a way as at any period of the war, conſidering the increaſe of debt. He then complimented Marquis Welleſley on the ſervices he had rendered, and obſerved, that through his means the Empire of India was in a ſtate to bid defiance to the threats of invaſion; the actual ſtrength of the army in that quarter being 24,400 regular troops, including 17,000 King's troops; native troops 80,000; and of what he termed irregulars, about 10,000, including Laſcars, &c. making in the whole an efficient armed force of 124,280 men, applicable to the defence of the empire. After adverting to the ſituation of India previous to the war, which had left it with a debt of 10,000,000l. and contraſting it with the preſent ſtate of affairs, he augured the greateſt benefits to the country by the continuation of peace.

Mr. *Johnſtone* attributed the increaſe of revenue ſolely to the violent graſping of territory to which we had had reſource, from thoſe we called our allies, and was convinced,

vinced, that, in proportion as an increaſe was made to the empire, the ſecurity of the country for the payment of the debt of the Company decreaſed, becauſe they were led into new and extraordinary expences.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied that this country had violated its faith to its allies.

Mr. *Francis* obſerved, that although it was ſtipulated on the renewal of the charter, for the ſum of 500,000l. to be paid annually for the public ſervice, yet it had been paid but one year; nevertheleſs Mr. Dundas had renewed his promiſe of its being paid year after year with increaſed confidence. He added, that the charge of the inveſtment amounted to above 7,000,000l. which was kept out of the account, to afford room for a falſe ſhew of advantage. This ſuppreſſion, together with the credit taken for advances made to the Government, which Lord C. did not pretend would be repaid, afforded a very large drawback from his flouriſhing ſtatement, and ſhewed that little credit could be given to his favourable account.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* explained; and after ſome obſervations from Sir *F. Baring* and Sir *T. Metcalfe*, the latter of whom ſpoke in defence of Lord Melville, the reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 15.

Much farther converſation took place this day on the Prince's Annuity bill: the Earl of *Carliſle* inſiſted that it was an inefficient and uſeleſs meaſure; was not in any reſpect calculated to relieve the Prince from his embarraſſments, but was both abſurd and improper. In the courſe of his obſervations, he adverted to the preſent critical ſituation of the country, and lamented that men of talents and energy were not at the head of our affairs.

The *Lord Chancellor* anſwered the Earl with much warmth; defended the conduct of himſelf and colleagues; and adviſed him to keep his opinions for his friends, as they would make no impreſſion on the Houſe.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Hereford Election Committee reported, that J. G. Cotterell, eſq. was not duly elected; and that Sir G. Cornewall was duly elected; a new writ was ordered.

The Iriſh Cuſtoms and Exciſe bill was paſſed.

In a Committee on the Iriſh Militia bill, Mr. *Wickham* ſtated that the bounty of two guineas per man was inadequate. The object of the preſent bill was to enable the Lord Lieutenant to pay a bounty of four guineas per man. A ſhort debate took place on the meaſure, after which the bill paſſed through the Committee.

The *Secretary at War* moved to bring in a bill for filling up vacancies in the command of the militia, which would include five proviſions; 1ſt, For calling in Field-Officers who had ſerved during the war; 2d, To call in any Captains who had ſerved in the Militia during the war, though unqualified in fortune; 3d, To preſerve their rank to Captain-Lieutenants; 4th, To provide, that, when a regiment had a vacancy in its commands for two months, officers of the Army or Marines, who were now on half pay, might be called in; and 5th, That Militia Officers, doing duty as artillery-men, ſhould have pay as ſuch. Leave given.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 26. We have received from Meſſina advice that the Bailli Thomaſi has accepted the dignity of Grand Maſter of the Order of Malta, conformably to the Brief ſent off to him by his Holineſs.

Paris, April 5. At the grand Review on Sunday, the Firſt Conſul inſpected all the troops which were then in the metropolis. He walked through all the ranks, examined the different articles of their dreſs and accoutrements; and it was remarked, that he paid particular attention to thoſe whoſe faces bore the marks of honourable wounds, interrogating them with particular familiarity as to the battles in which they had been engaged: he afterwards preſented honorary rewards to different individuals who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late campaigns. The Review laſted above ſeven hours; indeed, until the fall of night put an end to the ſcene. It was intimated, that there would not be a Circle on that evening; as it was ſaid that Bonaparte was too much fatigued to make his appearance.

The Senator L. Leroux, after having attended the Levee given by the Firſt Conſul to the Ambaſſadors on the 3d, died of an apoplexy while deſcending from the Audience Chamber.

April 6. A decree paſſed the Legiſlative Body for a new coinage. The ſilver pieces are to be quarter francs, half francs, three-quarter francs, two franc pieces, and five franc pieces. The franc is to contain five grammes, of which nine-tenths are to be pure ſilver, and one-tenth alloy. The gold coinage is to be of 20 and 40 franc pieces, each having nine-tenths of gold, and one-tenth of alloy. The copper pieces will be thoſe of two hundredths, three hundredths, and five hundredths of a franc. Theſe coins are to bear on one ſide the head of the Firſt Conſul, with the legend, "Bonaparte,

naparte, First Consul;" and on the other the value of each, surrounded by two branches of olive, with the legend, "French Republic." The five franc pieces are to have the legend, "God protects France."

The following is stated as the manner in which peace was re-established with the Regency of Algiers:

The Dey of Algiers having received 80,000 Spanish dollars and very considerable presents from Denmark, caused Citizen Thainville, Commissary General of the French Republic, to be called to him; and told him, that every body was sending him money, the First Consul alone excepted, who had not sent him any thing; and he added, that France had, at all times, made him presents.

Citizen Thainville shewed him the article of the letter written to the First Consul, and carried to France by Adjutant General Hullin *, in virtue of which the Dey departed from the system of taking presents. This answer made the Dey very angry, and he began to threaten. When this information was made known in Paris, La Cornelie and Le Rhin were ordered to sail for Algiers. The officer commanding the division had it in orders to bring back the Commissary General and his family; to declare to the Dey, that, should war be once declared, it would not be easy to avoid its calamities; and that it was not difficult to know when war began, but very much so to be acquainted with the period when it would cease. As soon as the division arrived at Algiers, the great people of the Regency, and the mob, ran in common crowds to the Dey's palace, for the purpose of representing to him the dangers with which their country was threatened. The Dey sent for the Commissary General, and asked him, on what errand the frigates came? Citizen Thainville answered, that he had received orders to return to France. "Will you then go to war with me?" "No," said the Commissary General—"but the First Consul is too powerful to be tributary to you." After some more words, the Dey added—"Well! let him not pay me—I will be at peace with him. Write him word that I shall not require any thing." Thus did the matter end—the Commissary General was brought back in triumph by the mob, and the frigates returned to Toulon.

The Moniteur of the 11th contains a long official account of the distinguished honours paid by the Sublime Porte to Gen. Brune, Ambassador of the *most great*, the *most powerful*, and the *most magnanimous* Bonaparte (for so he is styled by the French Minister). France wishes to impress a belief that she is in high favour with the Porte; but there is nothing remarkable either in the speeches of Gen. Brune, or in the replies of the Vizier and the Grand Signior. The latter expressed a disposition to do every thing in his power to consolidate the ties of sincere amity by which the two nations were connected.

April 14. It is said, that Lucien Bonaparte has made a present to M. de Luynes of a superb collection of pictures, which had formerly belonged to the latter, but which, on account of circumstances, he was compelled to dispose of.

The Moniteur of the 18th contained a long article relative to Malta. M. de Buzi required Commodore Ball to deliver up the island. Commodore Ball replied, that he was not authorized by his Court to evacuate it. M. de Buzi required a written explanation. Commodore Ball, in a letter dated the 2d of March, replied, "that it was certain that the Powers invited by the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens had not consented to guarantee the independence of the Island."

M. de Buzi, seeing the English Commandant determined not to give up the Island, required the good offices of the French Minister there, to obtain the surrender of the place. He informed Commodore Ball of the step he had taken; to which the latter replied, that he should always be ready to co-operate with the French Minister upon the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens.

The French Minister then wrote to M. de Buzi, that justice and good faith left no doubt with respect to the evacuation of Malta by the English, and the surrender of it to the Order. The French Minister wrote to Commodore Ball a long letter, in which he pressed the following points:

1. That the independence of these Islands, and the arrangement respecting them, having been put, by the sixth paragraph of the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens, under the protection and guarantee of the six preponderant Powers of Europe, France and Great Britain, which contracted together, and which have invited the other Powers to guarantee this clause of their Treaty of Peace, cannot, without disgrace, be the first to refuse to execute those arrangements, to secure that independence, and to grant that protection and that guarantee.

2. That the invitation made by the 13th Sect. of the said 10th Article to the other Powers to accede to the Stipulations contained in that Article, is only a mark of respect or honour which those Powers are free to refuse; but it is not so with respect to France and Great Britain, which have promised their protection, and accepted the guarantee, by the very act of their signing the Treaty containing the arrangements to be guaranteed, and have placed themselves at the head of the Powers to whom the invitation is addressed.

3. That the other non-contracting Powers may

* See vol. LXXII. p. 867.

may refuſe the guarantee, becauſe it is a burden which thoſe Powers have the option of not impoſing on themſelves; but that it would be abſurd to think that this refuſal would infer the nullity of the Treaty of Peace, and diſcharge from their obligations the Powers that ſigned it.

4. That to rely on ſo frivolous a pretext, and on an evident ſophiſm, to refuſe executing one's own agreements, would be an infidelity unworthy of a great Power, and ſuch as England would not diſgrace its hiſtory by committing.

5. That this delay in the acceptance of an honourable charge, ſuppoſing that it exiſts on the part of Powers who are not Contracting Parties, ought not to prejudice a third Power, which has been acknowledged and ſolemnly eſtabliſhed by the Contracting Parties, unleſs the latter violate their own engagements, the faith of treaties, and the law of nations.

6. That if Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, have really not yet acceded (as the Engliſh Miniſter pretends) to the invitation which has been made them, ſtill they muſt be far from ſuppoſing that, by this delay, they prevented the re-eſtabliſhment of the Order of Malta, and the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, and that they were compromiſing the tranquillity of Europe. The underſigned then aſks your Excellency, what muſt thoſe Powers think, when they learn that their conduct has ſerved for a pretext for the violation of ſo ſolemn a Treaty?

The French Miniſter then proceeds to anſwer the declaration of the Engliſh Miniſter, that he had not received inſtructions from his Court to reſign the government of the Iſland, by quoting an extract from his full powers, in which he is authorized by the Britiſh Government to concert with Gen. Vial the neceſſary meaſures for carrying into effect the ſtipulations of the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens.

He remarks, that this refuſal is a manifeſt violation of the Treaty; and, if not diſapproved of by his Britannic Majeſty, the Firſt Conſul would be obliged to appeal to the Tribunal of Europe, in which he would undoubtedly find as many allies as there are Powers friendly to peace, and jealous of their dignity, their independence, the right of Sovereigns, and the rigid maintenance of the faith of treaties. He concludes with demanding the "moſt prompt and complete execution of the 4th Section of Article X. of the Treaty of Amiens."

The narrative of the proceeding is then continued in the Moniteur, in the following terms:

"The Engliſh and French Miniſters diſpatched letters of compliment to the Grand Maſter.

"The Engliſh Miniſter informed him, that he thought it would be moſt adviſeable that the Grand Maſter ſhould wait at Meſſina for the deciſion of the Cabinet of London; which he promiſes to communicate to him as ſoon as it ſhall be received; and in the mean time, if the Grand Maſter chooſes to come to Malta, he offers him a country-houſe for his reſidence.

"The Grand Maſter replied to the Engliſh Miniſter, that, having diſcharged the duty which the Treaty of Amiens impoſed on him, by ſending his Lieutenant to Malta, he ſhould wait at Meſſina the evacuation of the Iſland, or the deciſion of the different Courts reſpecting it.

"The French Miniſter invited the Grand Maſter to repair to Malta without delay. The Grand Maſter anſwered him, that, having fulfilled the duty which the Treaty impoſed on him, by the preſence of his Lieutenant at Malta, he ſhould regard any other ſtep as hazardous; and that he would await at Meſſina the deciſion of the different Powers."

The Moniteur alſo contradicts an aſſertion that has appeared in moſt of the Engliſh Papers reſpecting the Grand Maſter and his Deputy acting under French influence. It denies that M. de Buzi is a Frenchman; but aſſerts, that he is of an antient Italian family, that has for ſeveral centuries reſided in *a town* in the Papal dominions.

April 20. The firſt part of the antique productions recovered at Naples is arrived at Paris; they were brought to town in eight boats. The Venus de Medicis, and the Pallas, of Velletri, are ſoon to follow.

If reliance can be placed upon private intelligence from Paris, the differences between the United States of America and Spain, on the ſubject of New Orleans, are on the point of being adjuſted. It is ſtated, that Bonaparte has lately explained to Mr. Livingſtone, the American Miniſter at Paris, that the interruption of the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi had been the reſult of miſtake; and that meaſures ſhould be adopted with the Cabinet of Madrid to remove all ſubject of complaint upon that head.

In conformity with Bonaparte's principle, that Great Britain ſhall not interfere in the affairs of the Continent, he has communicated the Act of Mediation of the 10 Swiſs Cantons to every Power in Europe, except Great Britain.

HAMBURGH.

The following account of an alarm excited at Hamburgh, which cauſed very great agitation in that city, and materially depreſſed the Courſe of Exchange on London, is given from undoubted authority:

"In conſequence of the arrival of a courier from France late on the night of the 28th ult. the Senate was convened, and held an extraordinary meeting, which laſted four hours. The ſubject of conſideration was, a threatening note from the French Miniſter

ter Reinhard, relative to the following affair: A few weeks ago Reinhard applied to the Magistrates to procure the insertion, in the *Correspondenten*, of a Manifesto full of the most indecent invectives against England. This production was referred to the Syndic and Censor of the Press, who permitted it to be inserted, after striking out the most objectionable passages. The Manifesto, thus modified, appeared in the *Correspondenten* of the 25th inst. under the head of Paris, March 15, as an extract from the Bulletin de Paris. This, however, instead of satisfying the French Minister, provoked his utmost indignation; which was not to be appeased but by publishing it in its entire state. The Senate of Hamburgh, afraid to refuse a compliance with this imperious demand, agreed that it should be inserted in the *Correspondenten* of the 30th ult.; in which Paper it accordingly made its appearance.

Of all the Manifestoes that have been sent into the world by the French Government, whether openly and avowed, or indirectly and without a name, this (which was thus first attempted to be smuggled, and was afterwards thrust by menace and intimidation into the *Hamburgh Correspondenten*) is most conspicuous for its impudence and falsehood. A few of the principal passages of this foul libel, of this rare instance of *contraband trade* in *diplomatics*, will be sufficient to shew the malignity of mind with which it has been drawn up, and the weakness of the cause which it vainly endeavours to support.

After noticing the King's Message to Parliament, respecting the differences subsisting between the two Powers, it remarks,

"From the sudden appearance of this Message, people doubted whether it was the effect of treachery, of lunacy, or of weakness. In short, no rational motives remain to which it can be ascribed, except bad faith—except a sworn enmity to the French nation—except perfidy, and the desire of openly breaking a solemn Treaty, for the sake of advantages which will be maintained, and the sacrifice of which the honour of France and the faith of Treaties forbid. When a man reads this Message, he thinks himself transported to the times of those Treaties which the Vandals made with the degenerate Romans, when force usurped the place of right, and when, with a hasty appeal to arms, they insulted the antagonist they meant to attack. In the present state of civilization, there is a respect which a great Monarch, which a polished people, owe to themselves, were that respect no more than to seek a plausible pretext for an unjust war: but in this instance every thing is precipitate, and repugnant to decency and to justice. An eternal war would succeed a dreadful contest; and the more unjust the attack, the more irreconcileable would be its animosity. The French are less intimidated than irritated by the threats of England. They have neither been dispirited by their reverses, nor elated by their victories: in a war to which there appeared no termination, they saw all Europe confederated against them. Their constancy, their courage, and the prompt activity of their Government, brought it to a conclusion. *This* war would have a different object. France would contend for the liberty of the States of Europe, and the sacredness of their Treaties; and if the English Government be determined to make it a national war, perhaps her boasted formidable naval strength would not be sufficient to decide the result, and secure the victory."

From this Manifesto, no less extraordinary in its sentiments, than in the manner of its publication, we also extract the following, which would seem to be given as the genuine language used by the First Consul at Madame Bonaparte's assembly *:

"The First Consul made his appearance, and said, on his entrance, to the English Ambassador, who was standing beside M. Markoff, "We have been at war for 12 years. The King of England says, that France is making immense naval preparations. He has been led into an error; in the French ports there are no preparations of any magnitude. The whole fleet is gone to St Domingo and the Colonies. With regard to the ports of Holland, to which the Message likewise alludes, there are only the preparations for the expedition under Gen. Victor; and all Europe knows its destination is for Louisiana. The King says farther, that between the Cabinets of Paris and London differences continue. I know of none. It is true that England ought to have evacuated Malta, and Malta is not evacuated; and as his Britannic Majesty has bound himself by the most solemn Treaty ever entered into, it is impossible to doubt of the speedy evacuation of that island. "And," added the First Consul, "those who would attempt to frighten the French people should know, that it is possible to kill, but not to intimidate them."

"During the course of the evening, when the First Consul happened to be near M. Markoff, he said to him, half aloud, "that the British Ministry wished to keep Malta for five years more. Such a proposal was insulting; and no Treaties should be entered into which it was not resolved to observe." At the conclusion of the Assembly, when the English Ambassador was about to retire, the First Consul said to him, "Madame the Duchess of Dorset has spent the unpleasant part of the year at

* See page 270.

Paris.

Paris. It is my ſincere wiſh that ſhe may alſo ſpend the agreeable ſeaſon. But if it ſhould happen that we really muſt go to war, the reſponſibility is excluſively with thoſe who deny the validity of their own contracts, ſince they refuſe to obſerve Treaties which they had concluded."

An attempt was, we underſtand, made at Altona, ſimilar to that which was ſo ſucceſsfully made at Hamburgh by the French Government, to procure the inſertion in the Gazette of the former place of the above Manifeſto; but it was anſwered by the Magiſtrates, that ſuch an article could not be inſerted without the permiſſion of the King of Denmark.

Letters from Hamburgh ſtate, that a paragraph has been inſerted in the *Hamburgh Correſpondenten*, by order of the Firſt Conſul, declaring, what he was before reported to have ſtated, that in the event of a war between this country and France, he will recognize no Power in Europe otherwiſe than as an ally or an enemy. It is ſtated, upon the ſame authority, that Gen. Bournonville, the French Ambaſſador at Madrid, has demanded ſupplies of men and money from his Catholic Majeſty, in caſe hoſtilities ſhould commence.

It has been remarked at Hamburgh, that on the day when the Poet Klopſtock (the Milton of Germany) was interred, moſt of the Diplomatic Corps reſident in that city followed the Bard's remains to the grave, except Sir George Rumbold, the Britiſh Chargé d'Affaires, who ſent his equipage empty, to follow the funeral proceſſion. Citizen Reinhard, who reſides there as Bonaparte's Miniſter, aſked, at a meeting of ſome Diplomatic perſonages (at which ſeveral Members of the Senate were alſo preſent), what foreign Miniſter ſhould be the firſt to follow the hearſe? The Daniſh Miniſter, Baron Von Elben, who, as Repreſentative of his Sovereign, and on Daniſh ground where the Poet's remains were interred, had an indiſputable right to precedence, perceiving the Frenchman's drift, very diſcreetly and liberally ſaid to Reinhard, "I certainly will not diſpute the rank of precedence with your Excellency; for I follow the deceaſed not as Miniſter of the King my maſter, to whoſe royal bounty he owed his fortune, but only as his friend." The French Miniſter felt the reproof, and made no reply.

HOLLAND.

Hague, March 29. The Batavian Government has received official intelligence from its Ambaſſador in London, that, although a Cabinet order of the 14th of October was diſpatched to the commanding officer at the Cape of Good Hope, to ſuſpend the evacuation of that place till farther orders, and which had had the conſequences already known; another had been made up to the 18th of November ſucceeding, containing definitive orders for the evacuation of the Cape; which order went from England on the 20th; ſo that the Cape has now been for ſome time in the hands of the Batavian Government.

Fluſhing, April 5. This evening, at ſix o'clock, the whole garriſon came under arms in the Great Market; and Gen. Monnet, Commander of the troops in the town of Fluſhing and the Iſle of Walcheren, accompanied by Gen. Often and ſome other officers, appeared in the front, and delivered to the Commandant of the place a writing, which was read by the ſame Commandant, and contained as follows:

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Deliberations of the Conſuls of the Republic

Paris, 10th *of Germinal,* 11*th Year of the Republic.*

Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the Republic, decrees,

Art. 1. The town of Fluſhing is placed in a ſtate of ſiege, under the command of the General of Brigade Monnet, who, for this purpoſe, is inveſted with all the neceſſary powers, and who will correſpond directly with the Miniſter at War.

2. The Miniſter at War is charged with the execution of the preſent Decree.

(Signed)

The Firſt Conſul, BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State, HUGUES B. MARET.

The Miniſter at War, ALEX. BERTHIER.

A true Copy. The Commandant-General of the town of Fluſhing and Iſle of Walcheren. (Signed) MONNET.

French troops are marching in great numbers to Holland. Several corps of cavalry and infantry, which it is ſuppoſed were deſigned to form part of the camp in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels, have been on a ſudden ſent forwards to the Batavian Republic. Thoſe which were ſent from Malines and Louvain, made forced marches to arrive at their deſtination. They were followed by others, who took the direction of Nimeguen, and other parts of the Batavian frontiers. A line of telegraphs is to be eſtabliſhed between Holland and Paris, by the way of Bruſſels. Every thing ſeems to indicate that, in the event of a war, Holland will be made a grand military depôt for the uſe of France.

A letter from Helvoetſluys, of April 8, ſays, "The French troops deſtined for the Louiſiana expeditions were debarked here this day from their tranſports. One diviſion, conſiſting of about 700 men, have taken poſt at Goree; another, of nearly the ſame force, have marched into Brill, and a third have poſſeſſed themſelves of this garriſon. *The Dutch troops were previouſly directed by the French General to withdraw from thoſe places; the Batavian Commandants being aſſured by him, that he had it in expreſs charge to take upon himſelf the ſole reſponſibility of thoſe garriſons!*"

Rotterdam,

Rotterdam, April 15. Gen. Montrichard has declared, that if the Dutch Government ſhall refuſe to comply with his demands relative to the ſubſiſtence and pay of the troops, he will quarter them upon the inhabitants, as was the caſe in 1795.

All the accounts from Brukels, Mechlin, &c. agree that French troops are daily paſſing through thoſe cities, on their way into Holland. The number to be ſent thither, it is now ſaid, is 16,000; which will be increaſed, ſhould the French Government judge proper.

SWITZERLAND.

An inſurrection, which threatened very ſerious conſequences, took place on the 27th March among the two battalions of Helvetic troops at Berne. Whether it aroſe from an averſion to the French ſervice, or not, we are left to conjecture; the cauſe ſtated is, the arrears of their pay. In the evening of that day, after making ſeveral movements indicative of this diſpoſition, they fired upon the French patroles, of whom they wounded ſeveral, and forced their way into the city, where they were joined by the Helvetic huſſars; they then beat the *Generale*, and prepared to attack the arſenal, and to force the gates of Arbourg and Fribourg. Their intentions, however, having been previouſly known, or at leaſt ſuſpected, time had been given to take the neceſſary meaſures of precaution; and they were in conſequence forced to retreat to their barracks. The troops were then paid, and tranquillity was reeſtabliſhed. The next morning ſome of the ringleaders were condemned to different puniſhments, and the reſt were ſent off in the afternoon to Murat.

There are daily indications of the ſtubborn ſpirit of independence which ſtill reigns in the Cantons.

An addreſs of thanks was voted to Bonaparte, on the ſpecific ground that he had reſtored to them their antient Conſtitution; the only one adapted to the wants, or conſiſtent with the wiſhes, of the people. In all the Cantons where the feweſt changes have been introduced, the inhabitants appear more diſpoſed to reſume peaceful habits. In the ariſtocratic Cantons a ſpirit is daily diſcovering itſelf, which nothing but the preſence of French troops can prevent from breaking out into acts of direct hoſtility to the Conſtituted Authorities.

The Helvetic troops have paſſed into the ſervice of France. The Landamman has iſſued a Proclamation on the occaſion, addreſſed to the troops; in which he informs them, that they are received into the armies of the Firſt Conſul, whoſe *paternal care* will make them forget all that they have ſuffered.

Letters from Berne give an account of ſome outrages having been committed againſt the new Landamman D'Affry, but no ſerious conſequences enſued.

Some perſons, who were intoxicated, paſſing by the houſe of the Landamman, a diſpute aroſe between them and the centinel; when ſeveral ſtones were thrown at the latter, and at the houſe; the centinel was dangerouſly wounded. The guard having arrived, theſe perſons fled; but there was nothing in it of the ſpirit of party.

The French officer who commanded at Fribourg, having been informed of what had paſſed, proceeded immediately to the houſe of the Landamman, to concert with him as to the means of procuring information with reſpect to the authors of the inſult; but Citizen D'Affry did not wiſh to make the affair of importance.

The Government have been under the neceſſity of publiſhing a proclamation againſt the perſons who are endeavouring in the Canton of Berne to raiſe the inhabitants againſt the new Conſtitution.

The Canton of Schwitz has given a decided mark of its diſapprobation of the interference of France, and the deciſion of the Helvetic Conſulta, by electing the celebrated Aloys Reding its Landamman; and the patriot General Aufder Maur, who was impriſoned at Arbourg for having headed the patriots, Captain-General of the militia.

A letter from Berne, addreſſed to an eminent commercial houſe in Hamburgh, ſays—"We are now virtually Frenchmen, and are perfectly ſenſible of the degradation of our ſituation. The Government which has been impoſed on Switzerland is offenſive to the great majority of the people; and they look forward with impatience for a ſafe occaſion to ſhake it off."

SPAIN, &c.

According to reſpectable advices from Madrid, under date of the 7th ult. received by a Spaniſh houſe in the city, the intended ceſſion of Louiſiana to France has occaſioned the preſenting of ſome ſtrong memorials againſt this meaſure, on the part of the Diplomatic Agents of two different Powers; to which the Court of Spain has not, however, thought it proper to make any reply. Other memorials, in more urgent language, have ſince ſucceeded the former, yet with no farther ſucceſs. The Spaniſh Miniſtry have ſent a courier to Paris, probably to deſire advice of the French Government how to act under ſuch an emergency.

The Royal Ordinance, which declares that all books coming from foreign countries, in whatever language and on whatever ſubject written, cannot be ſold in Spain until a permiſſion has been obtained for that purpoſe from the Council of Caſtille, is ſtill carried into execution with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs. The proprietors of a great number of books imported into this country for ſome time paſt, and which have hitherto been lying in the different cuſtom-

cuſtom-houſes of the kingdom, requeſted permiſſion from the before-mentioned Council to expoſe them to ſale; but without ſucceſs; as a copy of each work muſt firſt be ſent to Madrid, that the Council may be enabled to judge how far the reading and propagation of ſuch works may be beneficial or hurtful to the inhabitants.

The Dutch ſquadron under Admiral de Winter is arrived at Liſbon. The laſt letters from thence ſay, that M. D'Almeida is to remain in office, as Gen. Laſnes and he are become better friends. The Prince of Brazil ſhows the greateſt attention to the French Miniſter; but the public mind is ſtill conſiderably agitated. A late expreſs from Paris had occaſioned much conjecture. The Portugueſe Government is ſuppoſed to have made ſome farther conceſſions.

ITALY.

The Lazzaroni of Naples will ſoon be extirpated, as all begging is forbidden there under the ſevereſt penalties; and above 7000 beggars and vagabonds have been taken up and confined.

The Senate of Liguria has prohibited all ſecret aſſociations and clubs, which are not authorized by the Government.

GERMANY.

The reſult of the changes which have taken place in the German Empire with reſpect to the Proteſtant and Catholic religions is, that a million of Catholics have become the ſubjects of Proteſtant Sovereigns, while the number of Proteſtants who have paſſed under the dominion of Catholic Sovereigns do not exceed 156,450.

It is ſaid, that an interview will take place between the King of Pruſſia and the Firſt Conſul at Duſſeldorf.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, February 21.

Court of King's Bench.—Before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury.—The King *v.* Peltier, for a libel on the Firſt Conſul.—This information laſted from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon. It was conducted for the Crown by the Attorney General and Meſſrs. Garrow and Abbott; and for the Defendant, by Meſſrs. Mackintoſh and Ferguſon. The information accuſed Mr. P. of maliciouſly traducing Bonaparte, and of exciting the French Citizens to deprive him of his Conſular office and kill him, as well as to diſturb the harmony that exiſted between the Citizens and Subjects of the two countries. The Ode aſcribed to Chenier, and an Addreſs to the French People, containing the libels in queſtion, and which had been publiſhed by M. Peltier in French, were read in Court, both in the original and tranſlation; after which the Attorney General made a number of obſervations on the nature and tendency of the publications. He ſaid, it was not a proſecution for the publication of any hiſtorical facts, becauſe the latter being for the information of mankind, could never be made the ſubject of a criminal proſecution. He conſidered the attacks in the libellous pamphlets as a direct incitement to aſſaſſination, and hoped the preſent proſecution would not be palliated by inſtances from the Moniteur, or other French publications, with which he contended we had nothing to do.

Mr. *Mackintoſh*, on the part of the defendant, made a ſpeech which laſted upwards of three hours, and compriſed a variety of topics. It conſiſted of a number of obſervations on the nature of the French Revolution, and its fatal effects, and afterwards took an able view of the progreſs of liberty in England. One principal object of his addreſs was to bring the caſe of M. Peltier within the province of hiſtory. Mr. M. deſcribed the defendant as a poor, defenceleſs Royaliſt, whoſe family had been murdered in France, and who had been driven from his native ſoil by the ferocity of his countrymen; and, after bringing to his aid a variety of hiſtorical facts, as to the liberty of free diſcuſſion, he concluded with hoping that the Jury would find a verdict for this unfortunate gentleman.

After the reply of the Attorney General, Lord *Ellenborough* made a long addreſs to the Jury, and gave it as his opinion, the libel ſeemed to be proved, and that ſuch publications had a direct tendency to deſtroy the harmony that exiſted between the two countries. The Jury immediately found the defendant Guilty.—He will receive judgment next term.

Wedneſday, April 6.

This morning, as Lieut. Col. Montgomery and Capt. Macnamara were riding in Hyde Park, each followed by a Newfoundland dog, the dogs fought; in conſequence of which the gentlemen quarrelled, and uſed ſuch irritating language to each other, that an exchange of addreſs followed, with an appointment to meet at 7 o'clock the ſame evening near Primroſe-hill; the conſequence of which proved fatal. Capt. M.'s ball entered the right ſide of Col. M.'s cheſt, and, taking a direction to the left, moſt probably went through the heart; he inſtantly fell, without uttering a word, but rolled over two or three times, as if in great agony, and groaned. Col. M.'s ball went through Capt. Macnamara, entering on the right ſide, juſt above the hip, and, paſſing through the left ſide, carrying part of the coat and waiſtcoat in with it, taking part of his leather breeches and the hip button away with it on the other ſide. Col. Montgomery was carried by ſome of the perſons ſtanding by into Chalk Farm, where he was laid on a bed, attended by Mr. Heaviſide. As they were carrying him he attempted to ſpeak and ſpit, but the blood

blood choaked him. His mouth foamed much, and in about five minutes after he was brought into the houſe, he expired, with a gentle ſigh.

Capt. Macnamara is a naval officer, who has much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in two or three actions, as Commander in the Cerberus frigate. He lately returned from the Weſt Indies, and his ſhip was about two months ago paid off at Chatham. He is about 36 years of age; a ſtrong, bold, active man. He has fought two or three duels before, and was remarkable at Cork for keeping the turbulent in awe.

Col. Montgomery was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th regiment of foot, ſon of Sir Robert Montgomery, of Ireland, and half brother to Mrs. George Byng, and to the Marchioneſs of Townſhend. He was a remarkably handſome, genteel man, and he had alſo fought bravely in the ſervice of his country. In the Dutch expedition, the Ruſſians being put to flight, his regiment was thrown into confuſion, and retreated in conſequence of the Ruſſians falling back upon them: at this time a drummer was killed, and Col. Montgomery took up the drum, beating it to rally his men, he himſelf ſtanding alone; he did rally them, and at their head rendered eſſential ſervice. On ſeveral occaſions in Egypt and Malta, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his courage and ſpirit. He was remarkable ſome years ago for dreſſing like the late Duke of Hamilton, from which circumſtance he was called "*The Duke of Hamilton's double.*"—He was very intimate with the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. The former ſhed tears on being appriſed of the melancholy end of his friend. Crowds of people were all Thurſday and Friday viewing the ſpot where the Colonel fell, which was covered with blood. The coroner's inqueſt, on view of the body, brought in a verdict of Manſlaughter. The remains were buried on Saturday, in a vault in St. James's church. The funeral was attended by General Loſtus, Mr. Byng, and Mr. Beresford, repreſenting the three families to whom he was neareſt related.

Capt. Macnamara was tried on the 22d at the Old Bailey; and was led into court ſupported by his friends, accompanied by Mr. Heaviſide. The evidence for the proſecution being cloſed, the priſoner addreſſed the Jury, in extenuation of his conduct. Lord Hood, Nelſon, Hotham, and Minto, and a great number of highly reſpectable gentlemen, gave Capt. Macnamara a moſt excellent character. Mr. Juſtice Heath ſummed up the evidence, and ſtated, that, from the preſſure of the evidence, and the priſoner's own admiſſion, the Jury muſt find a verdict of Manſlaughter. They were however of a different opinion; for, after retiring a quarter of an hour, they pronounced a verdict of—*Not Guilty.*

Monday, April 11.

The Civic Feſtival of this day was uncommonly ſplendid. From the extreme fineneſs of the weather, a cavalcade of nearly 700 children of the Blue-coat Hoſpital, from the Royal Exchange to Chriſt Church, accompanied by their ſeveral Officers and Preceptors, and by many of the Governors of the Royal Hoſpitals, had a very pleaſing appearance. The City Marſhals in their rich uniforms; the magnificent ſtate coach, the beautiful horſes, and numerous attendants in rich liveries, of the worthy Chief Magiſtrate, accompanied by his excellent Lady, gave a ſuitable idea of the great importance of the firſt Commercial City in the Univerſe. The carriages and liveries of the Sheriffs were alſo truly magnificent; and thoſe of the attendant Aldermen, &c. ſubſtantially grand.—At Chriſt Church, the ſpectacle was noble and impreſſive; the appearance of ſo fine a group of healthy boys in the higheſt degree affecting; and the ſermon of the Biſhop dignified and perſuaſive. On the return from the Manſion-houſe, a moſt ſumptuous dinner was ſerved up, ſoon after 5 o'clock, to about 500 gueſts, in a ſtyle which reflected honour on the long-tried experience of Mr. Deputy Birch. The deſert was equally creditable to Mr. Hoffman; and the wines (both in quality and quantity) to the good taſte and liberality of the right honourable Hoſt. Nor ſhould the illuminations of the Egyptian Hall paſs unnoticed; where, in particular, a beautiful balloon and car, beaming luſtre from at leaſt 1000 coloured lamps, attracted very general admiration. Among the noble and honourable perſons preſent were Lord and Lady Carrington, Lords De Blaquiere, Glenbervie, Ellenborough, Clonmell, Carlton, Grantley, Gwydir, the Biſhop of Cheſter, Barons Thompſon and Graham, Prince Salm, the French, Swediſh, American, and Batavian Ambaſſadors, Monſieur and Madame Portalis, the Hon. Thomas Erſkine; Aldermen Boydell, Watſon, Anderſon, Glyn, Eamer, Perring, Perchard, Hibbert, Shaw, Anſley, Clark, T. Smith, Roweroft, J. J. Smith, and Lea; the Recorder, the two Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, Solicitor, and City Counſel; Sir Francis Baring, Sir Alured Clarke, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir H Dafhwood, Sir H. Inglis, many reſpectable Members of the Houſe of Commons, and others of diſtinguiſhed rank. The toaſts from the chair were numerous and well-adapted. General Andreſſi, ſitting next to the Biſhop, gave, "The learned and reſpectable Clergy of England;" and afterwards, "The Corporation of London." The Swediſh Ambaſſador gave "Proſperity to Old England;" which was received with unbounded approbation. Soon after 9 o'clock, a new ſcene commenced, by the in-

introduction of at leaſt 4000 new viſitors, who had been eſpecially invited to the ball. Two minuets were danced, by the Earl of Egremont, with the Miſs Prices, the lovely and accompliſhed daughters of the Lord Mayor; whoſe dreſs was ſo neatly elegant as to beggar all deſcription. Country dances followed, in which the French and Swediſh Ambaſſadors were the partners of the Miſs Prices; but, from the extreme overflow of company, with no particular degree of comfort to the individuals who "tripped the light fantaſtic toe." The principal part of the aſſembly, however, were young and gay; the females remarkably beautiful; and every perſon preſent determined to be happy, and to contribute to the happineſs of all around them. Between 4 and 5 in the morning, the hoſpitable doors were reluctantly cloſed.

Tueſday, April 12.

This day the Chamberlain, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and City Officers, attended the Lord Mayor, and partook of a cold collation; after which they witneſſed the ceremony of rewarding the reſpective merits of the ſcholars of Chriſt's Hoſpital with half guineas, half crowns, ſhillings, and ſixpences of a new coinage. They were alſo, according to cuſtom, preſented with two buns and a glaſs of wine each. They then preceded his Lordſhip to Chriſt Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by Dr. Glaſſe.

Thurſday, April 21.

This day the ſenior ſcholars of St. Paul's School, purſuant to annual cuſtom, delivered public orations before the Mercers' Company, the Truſtees and Patrons of the ſchool, and a very numerous and reſpectable audience. The Theſes from which they ſpoke were in Latin and Greek, and did credit to the judicious ſelection of the high maſter, the Rev. Dr. Roberts; and the young gentlemen acquitted themſelves much to the ſatisfaction of all preſent. The ſubject moſt intereſting was, the long depending diſpute concerning the Antients and Moderns, with reſpect to literary merit and mental excellence; in the diſcuſſion of which, much ſpirit and ingenuity were ſhewn. On this ſubject, Hincks, ſenior, appeared to carry the palm for animated delivery and vigorous verſe. His brother, in oppoſition, had much felicitous alluſion and neat point. The ſtrength of the argument, however, was certainly with the mediator Curtis.—Bentley (the third of the family) was very deſervedly applauded, for diſtinct enunciation, correct conception, and action graceful and appropriate.

The Anniverſary of the Society for eſtabliſhing a Literary Fund was this day held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. An inſtitution like this, which has for its object the relief and protection of thoſe who, having devoted their genius and abilities to the inſtruction and amuſement of mankind, find themſelves abandoned to all the diſtreſſes which attend poverty, could not fail of the powerful ſupport with which it was honoured. His Grace the Duke of Somerſet, the Preſident, being from town, the chair was very ably filled by Lord Pelham; who was ſupported by Lord Sheffield, and a number of diſtinguiſhed characters, the patrons of letters. The viſitors were never upon any former occaſion more numerous or more reſpectable. It will be heard with pleaſure, that the funds of the Society are in a flouriſhing condition; and that more and more relief is extended every year to the unfortunate learned. Among the ſubſcriptions, the one, which we have noticed in p. 299, particularly deſerves to be recorded, as an act honourable both to their contributors and to their country. The King and the common routine of toaſts being given after dinner; Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Highmore, ſeverally recited poems of their own compoſition. (See p. 357.) Lord Pelham, on his health being propoſed, returned thanks to the Society for that honour, and more particularly for having been elected one of the Vice Preſidents. He declared, that, though his public avocations would probably prevent him from taking any active part in the adminiſtration of the affairs of that very laudable inſtitution, he entertained the higheſt poſſible regard for it; and ſhould be anxious, by every means in his power, to promote its welfare.

Sunday, April 24.

This day the Biſhop of Glouceſter preached an excellent Sermon at St. James's church, in behalf of that grand National Inſtitution, the Royal Humane Society; which, we are happy to ſay, his Lordſhip has permitted to be publiſhed for the benefit of the Society. The church was extremely crowded; and the collection at the doors amounted to more than 82l.—On the 27th the Anniverſary was held at the London Tavern. Among other perſonages of diſtinction were, Earl Romney, the Biſhop of Glouceſter, Hon. Philip Puſey, Dr. Lettſom, Rev. Dr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Fly, Rev. Mr. Barton, Mr. Willock, Mr. Grojan, &c. &c. Mr. Garrow was the Chairman of the day. In wiſhing "Proſperity to the Royal Humane Society," and in preſenting two medallions, Mr. Garrow addreſſed the company in ſo affecting a manner, as excited the admiration, and touched the ſympathetic feelings, of the whole company. From the report of Dr. Hawes, the worthy and very zealous Treaſurer, it appears that the Society is in a flouriſhing ſtate; and that no fewer than 2798 lives have been preſerved by the means recommended by this truly benevolent Inſtitution.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan. 1. RIGHT Hon. Thomas Steele, and John Hiley Addington, eſq. appointed paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's forces; the latter *vice* Lord Glenbervie, reſigned.

War-office, Jan. 4. *Brevet.* Col. Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the 2d Weſt India regiment, to be brigadier-general in the iſland of Jamaica only.

Whitehall, Jan. 5. Right Hon. Sylveſter Lord Glenbervie, appointed ſurveyor-general of his Majeſty's woods, oaks, foreſts, and chaces, *vice* Robinſon, dec.

War-office, Jan. 15. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon Alexander Lawrie, from half-pay, to be ſurgeon of a recruiting-diſtrict, *vice* Waugh, removed to the firſt royal garriſon battalion.

War-office, Jan. 25. *Barracks.* George Little (lieutenant on half-pay), to be barrack-maſter in Great Britain, *vice* Fox, reſigned.

Whitehall, Jan. 29. Wm. Drummond, eſq. to be his Majeſty's embaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.—Hugh Elliot, eſq. to be his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples.—Anthony Merry, eſq. to be his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the United States of America.—Edward Thornton, eſq. to be his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation at the Hague.

St. James's, Feb. 2. Major Charles Holloway, of the royal engineers, knighted.

Whitehall, Feb. 5. Hon. and Rev. George Pelham, D. D. recommended, by congé d'elire, to be elected biſhop of Briſtol, *vice* Dr. H. F. Walker, tranſlated to the ſee of Hereford.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 5. Col. Thomas Hiſlop, appointed lieutenant-governor of the iſland of Grenada and its dependencies.

War-office, Feb. 5. *Brevet.* Col. Thomas Hiſlop, of the 11th Weſt India regiment, to be brigadier-general in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands only.

Dublin caſtle, Feb. 11. Edmond-Henry Viſcount Limerick, created Earl of Limerick; and William Power Keating Viſcount Dunlo, Earl of Clancarty, co. Cork. Charlotte Baroneſs Newcomen, wife of Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. created Viſcounteſs Newcomen, of Moſs town, co. Longford, with remainder to the heirs-male of her body by the ſaid Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen.

St. James's, Feb. 16. Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

Dublin caſtle, Feb. 22. Marquis of Donegal, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

War-office, Feb. 22. *Brevet.* Col. Robert Brereton, of the 63d foot, to be brigadier-general in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Iſlands only.—*Garriſons.* Rev. Thomas Maurice, late chaplain at Tobago, to be chaplain to the garriſon of Trincomalé, in the iſland of Ceylon.—*Barracks.* Michael Gordon, to be barrack-maſter at Shelburne, in Nova Scotia, *vice* Flynn, appointed paymaſter of a recruiting-diſtrict. Robert Foy, eſq. (captain, on half-pay, of marines) to be a barrack-maſter in Great Britain, *vice* Thomas Foy, reſigned.

Whitehall, March 4. George Harriſon, eſq. Norroy king of arms, appointed Clarenceux king of arms, and principal herald of the South, Eaſt, and Weſt parts of England, *vice* Lock, dec.

War-office, March 5. *Staff.* John Sweetland, to be principal commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions at Gibraltar.—*Royal Military College.* Lieut.-col. James Butler, of the invalid artillery, to be commandant of the junior department. Major Benj. D'Urban, of the 89th foot, to be ſuperintendant of the junior department, *vice* Butler.—*Barracks.* Thomas Phillips, to be a barrack-maſter in Great Britain, *vice* Bowen, reſigned.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Apothecary Stewart Henderſon, from half-pay, to be ſurgeon of the Athlone recruiting diſtrict, *vice* Muttlebury, removed to Marlborough.

Whitehall, March 8. Rev. Peter M'Maſter, preſented to the church and pariſh of New Luce, in the preſbytery of Stranrawer, and county of Wigtown; and Rev. Andrew Jameſon, to the church and pariſh of St. Mungo, in the preſbytery of Lochmaban, and county of Dumfries, *vice* Dickſon, dec.

War-office, March 12. *Staff.* Brevet-major Charles Irvine, of the 85th foot, to be deputy-quarter-maſter-general to the forces ſerving in Jamaica, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* M'Murdo, reſigned. Lieut.-col. Willoughby Gordon, of the 85th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the ſaid forces, *vice* Irvine. Brevet-major Wm Gifford, of the 26th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the troops at Malta, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Fitzgerald, dec. Major Charles Phillips, of the 44th foot, to be deputy quarter-maſter-general to the ſaid troops, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Airey, reſigned.

War-office, March 15. *Staff.* Major-gen Robert Brownrigg, to be quarter-maſter-general to the forces, *vice* Gen. Dundas, who is placed on the ſtaff as a general, and reſigns his office as quarter-maſter-general of the forces.

St. James's, March 16. William Paxton, William Blizard, and Charles Blicke, eſqrs. knighted.

War-office, March 19. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon —— Albert, from half-pay, to be ſurgeon to the cavalry depôt at Maidſtone, *vice* Grant, exchanged.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, March 26. Mr. Patrick Fotheringham, appointed commiſſary of the commiſſariot of Orkney and Zetland, *vice* Stewart, dec.

War-office, March 26. *Barracks.* Henry Strachey Amiel, eſq. captain, on half-pay, of the 8th Weſt India regiment, to be barrack-maſter in Great Britain, *vice* Winchester, reſigned.

Whitehall, March 29. Rev. Peter Hawker, jun. of Wonchester, co. Glouceſter, appointed one of the domeſtic chaplains to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, *vice* Peach, dec.

St. James's, March 30. James Duberley, of Gains-hall, Huntingdonſhire, eſq. Francis Searle, of Kingſton-upon-Thames, eſq. and John Dumareſq, eſq. knighted.

War-office, April 2. *Barracks.* Geo. Lane, eſq. late captain in the 4th foot, to be barrack-maſter in Great Britain, *vice* Venables, dec. Wm. Byam, late barrack-maſter at Silver-hill, to be barrack-maſter in Great Britain, *vice* Harben, dec.

Whitehall April 4. Ralph Bigland, eſq. Richmond herald, appointed Norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the North parts of England, *vice* Harriſon, promoted to the office of Clarenceux king of arms.

Whitehall, April 9. Right Hon Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

War-office, April 9. *Staff.* Lieut.-col. Lewis Lindenthal, of the Queen's German regiment; Daniel Patterſon, on the retired liſt of the invalids; Wm. Eden, of the 79th foot; George Murray, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards; and John Brown, of the royal ſtaff-corps, to be aſſiſtants to the quarter-maſter-general of the forces.—*Royal Military Aſylum.* George Williamſon, eſq. late captain in the 70th foot, to be commandant of the Royal Military Aſylum, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, ſo long as he ſhall retain the ſituation of commandant.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Apothecary —— Crump, from half-pay, to be ſurgeon of the Newry recruiting-diſtrict, *vice* Graham. To be ſurgeons of recruiting-diſtricts in Great Britain: Surgeon —— Graham, from the Newry recruiting-diſtrict, *vice* Tayler, retired on half-pay; Surgeon Robert Freer, from half-pay; and Apothecary J. H. Beaumont, from half-pay.

Downing ſtreet, April 10. James Gambier, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's conſul-general at Liſbon.

War-office, April 19. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Ralph Green, M. D. to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals, *vice* Franklin, promoted. John Webb, M. D. to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals. Surgeon M. Bolton, to be inſpector of field-hoſpitals, *vice* Green, promoted. Apothecary George Mackenzie, from half-pay, to be ſurgeon of a recruiting-diſtrict, *vice* Fleming, dec.

Civil Promotions.

RIGHT Hon. John Hiley Addington, elected high ſteward of the borough of Harwich, *vice* Robinſon, dec.

Right Hon. Sir Wm. Wynne, one of his Majeſty's privy-council, official-principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, maſter of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, commiſſary of the Deanry of the Arches, and fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, elected maſter of that Society, *vice* Sir James Marriott, dec.

Joſhua-Jonathan Smith, eſq. of Benet's-hill, Doctors Commons, elected alderman of the ward of Caſtle-Baynard, *vice* Rigby, dec.; and Richard Lea, eſq. of the Old Jewry, elected alderman of Coleman-ſtreet ward, *vice* Macaulay, dec.

Joſeph Buſhnan, eſq. ſolicitor to the City of London, elected comptroller, *vice* Crowther, dec.

Mr. Francis Nalder, elected junior marſhal of the city of London, *vice* Canner, dec.

Mr. John Alcock, elected treaſurer of the county of Surrey, and of the New Gaol, in Southwark, both *vice* Pardon, dec.

Rev. Allen Fielding, M. A. collated to the maſterſhip of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury, *vice* Gregory, dec.

Rev. W. Bowen, M. A. elected head maſter of the grammar-ſchool at St. Alban's.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. George-William Malim, M. A. Higham-Ferrers V. Chelveſton chapelry, and the conſolidated rectory of All Saints and vicarage of St. Peter, Irthlingborough, co. Northampton.

Rev. Tho. Clare, M. A. St. Bride's V.

Rev. Mr. Hubbard, curate of Bethnal-green, and author of "Jacobiniſm," St. John, Horſleydown, R. *vice* Pennock, dec.

Rev. J. B. Cheſton, M. A. Laffington R. in the diocese of Glouceſter; and Rev. E. Jones, M. A. Mitcheldean R. in the ſame diocese; both *vice* Harris, dec.

Rev. Jacob Coſtobadie, M. A. vicar of Swaveſey, co. Cambridge, Wenſley R. co. York, *vice* his father, dec. who had held it near 53 years.

Rev. John Vickers, M. A. Swannington R. and Woodalling V. Norfolk, *vice* Carr, dec. who was preſented to them in 1747.

Rev. T. A. Roberts, M. A. Hagley R. with the chapelries of Frankley and St. Kenelm, all co. Worceſter.

Rev. Mr. Vince, profeſſor of aſtronomy at Cambridge, to a prebend of Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Burrough, dec.

Rev. John Hawtrey, M. A. to a prebend in Wincheſter cathedral, *vice* Dr. Pelham, promoted to the ſee of Briſtol.

Rev. T. Lewis Jones, rector of Brettenham, Norfolk, licenſed to the donative of Bury, near Ramſey.

Rev. Thomas Maddock, to a prebend in Cheſter cathedral, *vice* Pearce, dec.

P. 91, b. Dr. Erſkine was author of "Letters written chiefly for comforting the bereaved of Children or Friends, collected chiefly from Books and MSS." two editions, the ſecond with a ſupplement, Edinburgh, 1800; "Sketches and Hints of Church Hiſtory and Theological Controverſy, chiefly tranſlated and abridged from modern foreign Writers, 1797;" "Reply to a printed Letter directed to him by A. C.; in which the groſs and palpable Miſrepreſentations, in the ſaid Letter, of his late Sketches of Church Hiſtory, as promoting the Deſigns of the infamous Sect of the Iluminati, are conſidered, 1798."

P. 188. Mr. Iſaac Hawkins, the late opulent attorney at Burton, had, in the firſt inſtance, bequeathed the bulk of his great wealth (about 200,000l.) to charitable purpoſes; to his executors, Iſaac Hawkins Browne, eſq. and the Rev. Thomas Giſborn; and to his heir-at-law, Joſeph Muckleſton, of Salop, eſq. 10,000l. and his houſe at Burton. (Shaw's Staffordſhire.)

Pp. 275, 276. The following is extracted from "Memoirs of Col. Edward-Marcus Deſpard, by James Bannantine, his Secretary when Superintendant of his Majeſty's Affairs at Honduras," publiſhed in 1798, while the ſubject of it was a ſtate-priſoner. "The name of Col. Deſpard has been lately made very public, on account of his impriſonment in Cold Bath Fields priſon, and the treatment he has been ſaid to have there experienced. He was born in 1750 or 1751, and deſcended from a very antient and reſpectable family in the Queen's County, in Ireland. He is the youngeſt of ſix brothers, all of whom, except the eldeſt, have ſerved either in the army or navy. In 1766 he entered the army, as an enſign in the 50th regiment; in the ſame regiment he ſerved as a lieutenant; and in the 79th he ſerved ſucceſſively as lieutenant, quarter-maſter, captain-lieutenant, and captain. From his ſuperior officers he received many marks of approbation, particularly from Gen. Calcraft, of the 50th, Gen. Medows, and the Duke of Northumberland. He has been, for the laſt 20 years, detached from any particular corps, and entruſted with important offices. In 1779 he was appointed chief engineer to the St. Juan expedition, and conducted himſelf ſo as to obtain diſtinguiſhed attention and praiſe from Capt. Poliſon, who commanded on that occaſion. He has received the thanks of the Council and Aſſembly of the iſland of Jamaica for the conſtruction of public works there; and was, in conſequence of theſe ſervices, appointed, by the governor of Jamaica, to be 'commander in chief of the iſland of Rattan, and its dependencies, and of the troops there, and to rank as lieutenant-colonel and field-engineer, and commanded as ſuch on the Spaniſh main, in Rattan, and on the Moſquito ſhore, and bay of Honduras.' After this, at Cape Gracias à Dios, he put himſelf at the head of the inhabitants, who voluntarily ſolicited him to take the command, and retook, from the Spaniards, Black River, the principal ſettlement of the coaſt. For this ſervice he received the thanks of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of Jamaica, and of the King himſelf. Copies of the original documents by which theſe acknowledgements were conveyed are exhibited in this work. In 1783 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1784 he was appointed firſt commiſſioner for ſettling and receiving the territory ceded to Britain by the ſixth article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Spain, in 1783. He, as a colonel, ſo well diſcharged his duty, that he was appointed ſuperintendant of his Majeſty's affairs on the coaſt of Honduras; which office he held much to the advantage of the Crown of England, for he obtained from that of Spain ſome very important privileges. The claſhing intereſts, however, of the inhabitants of this coaſt produced much diſcontent; and the Colonel was, by a party of them, accuſed of various miſdemeanors to his Majeſty's Miniſters. He now came home, and demanded that his conduct ſhould be inveſtigated; but was, after two years conſtant attendance on all the departments of Government, at laſt told by Miniſters that there was no charge againſt him worthy of inveſtigation; that his Majeſty had thought proper to aboliſh the office of ſuperintendant of Honduras, otherwiſe he ſhould have been reinſtated in it; but he was then, and on every occaſion, aſſured that his ſervices ſhould not be forgotten, but in due time meet their reward."

P. 278. We are happy to inform our readers that the aggravating circumſtances of the duel, ſo ſhocking to humanity, and diſgraceful to the country, are unfounded.

P. 281, for Ardſert abbey, read Ardfert abbey, the ſeat of the Earl of Glandore, in Ireland.

P. 284. From the "Literary Journal" we preſent our readers with the following account of Jean-François Laharpe, equally known for critical, oratorical, and poetical talents; who was born in Paris in 1740, and received his education in the Univerſity of that metropolis. "Being endowed with fine natural talents, and happening to fall under the tutorſhip of ſome of the beſt profeſſors at that time in the univerſity, his juvenile ſtudies were crowned with extraordinary ſucceſs, and his attainments very early beſpoke an additional ornament to the literature of the age. We do not conceive that Mr. Fontaines has been guilty of an hyperbole, who, in his ſhort ſpeech on Mr. Laharpe's funeral, has ſtated that

that *he was seated on the pinnacle of literary fame at the age of* 25; since it is known that, so early as the year 1759 (at the age of 20), he had published his "Essai sur l'Heroide en general" (Essay on Heroids); and then (in the year 1760) his two heroids, Cato to Cæsar, and Hannibal to Flaminius. It is equally known, that, in the year 1762, he had written several lyric poems, of which his "Philosophe des Alpes" was accounted the best, an ode which had been crowned by the French Academy; and, in 1764, that he published two other heroids, Montezuma to Cortes, and Elizabeth of France to Don Carlos. Most likely Mr. Fontaines alludes to the dramatic reputation of Mr. Laharpe, and, in this case, his statement is exact, as, in 1764, he published his celebrated tragedy, "Le Comte de Warwick." The public opinion was soon formed in favour of the young author, and his composition was deemed eminent for correctness and elegance of style; a merit, according to his rival Palissot, 'so much the higher, as it had already become scarce.' He met, on the other side, with a severe criticism for having misrepresented, and, in some measure, degraded, the eminent character of Margaret of Anjou, and for making his hero die in battle in defence of the Duke of York, when he really died fighting against that prince, and in favour of the House of Lancaster. Poetic licence, it was thought, whatever latitude might be allowed to it, could never be suffered to contradict the most notorious facts in modern history. The subsequent tragedies of Mr Laharpe were far from meeting with equal success; and this repeated disappointment was, in the opinion of his antagonists, the great motive which induced him to withdraw from the stage, and devote himself entirely to critical pursuits, which he thought to be his own element. In fact, from the year 1767 to 1780, he wrote his "Eulogium of Charles V, King of France;" "The Advantages of Peace;" "The Eulogium of Henry IV.;" "The Twelve Cæsars," translated from the Latin of Suetonius, with notes and reflections; "The Influence of Talents on Society and Happiness;" "The Eulogia of Fenelon, of Racine, of Catinat, and, lastly, of Voltaire." But in this very interval (from 1767 to 1781) he published his tragedies "Menzikoff," "The Barmecides," and "Philoctete;" the last of which met almost with equal success with the "Comte de Warwick." The uncommon merit, however, of his "Melania, or, The Nun," a drama in three acts, published in 1770, evinced that Mr. Laharpe possessed talents better fitted for the inferior drama than for the elevation of tragedy. The subject of this piece, it is known, is a young woman compelled by paternal authority to sacrifice her lover, to take the religious veil, and to put an end to her life with poison. It is generally thought that, of all Mr. Laharpe's compositions, this displays the greatest purity and elegance of diction; although, with respect to the structure of the drama, some objections were started against the chain and the probability of the events. Much about this time Mr. Laharpe became a writer in the "Mercure de France;" and this he regularly continued to be all the remainder of his life. In 1780 he made the Abridgement of the celebrated Mr. Prevost's Collection of Travels, which he published in 21 vols. 8vo. This performance drew upon him some bitter sarcasms from the Abbé de Fontenay, then editor of the Literary Advertisements of Paris. 'We are astonished (says that journalist) that such an eminent and unrivaled genius as Mr. Laharpe should degrade himself so low as to become a compiler.' Several other tragedies, dramas, and fugitive pieces, issued from our author's pen from the year 1781 to the year 1789, which may be seen in the collection of his works, and which do not seem to require a peculiar mention in this article. We observe, however, that he had become, in this interval, a member of the French Academy, and professor of belles lettres in the newly-established Lyceum in Paris. From his connexions with Voltaire and the Encyclopædists, Mr. Laharpe had already been accounted an adept in that audacious Philosophy which infected France in the last generation. Accordingly, at the beginning of the Revolution, he professed himself an advocate for the new order of things; and, most likely, he continued in the same principles till the downfall of Royalty, and till he himself fell a prey to the terrorism of Robespierre. We know, from the report of Grégoire to the National Convention, that he was imprisoned from November, 1793, to August, 1794; and the writer of this article, when in Paris, was informed that this confinement was the cause of Mr. Laharpe's conversion; and that not a little was contributed to this change by the Bishop of St. Brieux, who happened to be his fellow-prisoner. It is well known that Mr. Laharpe, soon after, proved one of the greatest champions of the attempted counter-revolution; and, from the latter part of the year 1794, he devoted almost his whole time to Royalist publications. His dissertation on the war declared by the Republican tyranny against good sense and morals, his Fanaticism of the Revolutionary Language, his Confutation of Helvetius, and his journal Le Memorial, which he edited conjointly with his friend Fontaines, are too well known to the generality of our readers to need a peculiar description in this place. It is also well known, we presume, that this memorial

morial involved Laharpe in the directorial proſcription of the 14th September, 1797; that he narrowly eſcaped being tranſported to Cayenne; and that it was a twelvemonth before he was reſtored to his ſtation in Paris. We have already mentioned that Mr. Laharpe was a profeſſor of literature in the Lyceum. The lectures he had delivered in it during many years were collected and properly arranged by him, and ſoon after publiſhed, under the title of "Lyceum; or, Courſe of Literature," in 12 vols. 8vo. The work, as the publick already expected, proved worthy of its author, and was ſoon celebrated as the beſt hiſtorical ſyſtem of literature which had appeared on the Continent. This Lyceum, according to a declaration of Mr. Laharpe himſelf, was ſoon to be followed by an Appendix, containing the Hiſtory of the Philoſophy of the Eighteenth Century, in 3 vols. 8vo; and we ſincerely hope that this important performance may not be loſt or impaired by the death of the author. The Memorial was publiſhed in 6 vols. 8vo, and, together with all Mr. Laharpe's ſmaller works, has paſſed through ſeveral editions. He died on 21ſt January laſt, in the 62d year of his age."

P. 292, b. The vicarage of Long Claxton is in the gift of Wm. Halhed, eſq. and John Caſwall, clerk, who preſented Mr. Chamberlain in 1776, when they firſt became poſſeſſed of it.

Ibid. Gen. Henry Fletcher was colonel of the 35th regiment; and it is, perhaps, an unprecedented fact, that this regiment has had only two colonels for 86 years. Gen. Otway had the command from July, 1717, to Auguſt, 1764, a period of 47 years; and Gen. Fletcher from that time to March, 1803, a period of 39 years. It is farther remarkable, that the 35th is the only corps in the ſervice which, ſince its eſtabliſhment in 1701, has had only four colonels.

P. 294. Sir James Marriott died at two o'clock in the *morning*. His father was an attorney in Hatton-garden; and his mother re-married a Mr. Sayer. His promotion began by making an arrangement of the Duke of Newcaſtle's library when chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge. He was elected maſter of Trinity-hall on the death of Dr. Dickins. In 1764 he was appointed advocate-general to his Majeſty, and received the honour of knighthood; and was appointed judge of the Admiralty Court, in the room of Sir George Hay. He twice repreſented the borough of Sudbury. See his ſpeech in defence of the Miniſtry, vol. LII. p. 164. His principal publication was the "Caſe of the Dutch Prizes taken in the War before laſt," about 1759. In 1769 he publiſhed "The Rights and Privileges of both the Univerſities, and of the Univerſity of Cambridge in particular, defended, in a Charge to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Seſſions for the Peace at Cambridge, Oct. 10, 1768; alſo, an Argument in the Caſe of the Colleges of Chriſt and Emanuel." Several of his verſes are publiſhed in Dodſley's Collection, particularly "Laura," and others, which had been printed for private uſe, ſome ſingly, others in a volume.

Ibid. Mr. Leeds was elected member for Ryegate in 1784; but vacated his ſeat 1787.

Births.

LATELY, in Cavendiſh-row, Dublin, Lady H. St. George, a daughter.

The wife of W. Wright, eſq. of Apſley, co. Bedford, a ſon.

March 27. At the Leaſowes, Salop, the wife of C. Hamilton, eſq. a daughter.

31. The hereditary Princeſs of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a princeſs.

April 2. The wife of Edward Denniſon, eſq. of Caſtle-Bear, Ealing, a ſon.

In College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of Capt. G. Murray, R. N. a ſon.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the lady of Sir Francis Vincent, bart. a ſon and heir.

5. In Glouceſter-place, the lady of the Hon. Major-general Forbes, a ſon.

6. In Guildford-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. James Abercromby, a ſon.

8. Mrs. E. Orme, of New Bond-ſtr. a ſon.

9. The wife of J. M. Raikes, eſq. a dau.

In Berkeley-ſqua. the wife of J. Adams, eſq. M. P. for Harwich, a ſon.

10. In Manchester-ſqua. Lady C. Drummond, a ſon.

11. In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Gilbert Mathiſon, eſq. a ſon.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſqu. the wife of the Rev. Mr. Beville, a daught.

In Taviſtock-place, Taviſtock-ſqua. the wife of Richard Caton, eſq. a daughter.

12. In Spring-gardens, the Counteſs of Berkeley, a daughter.

At Latham-houſe, co. Lancaſter, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. M. P. a ſtill-born ſon.

13. At Baldwins, Kent, the lady of Sir John Harrington, a daughter.

14. In Portland-place, the wife of John Ellis, eſq. a daughter.

15. In Sloane-ſtreet, the wife of J. A. Heſeltine, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Hutchinſon, of the 49th foot, a ſon.

In Berners-ſtreet, the wife of Coutts Trotter, eſq. a daughter.

17. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P. a daughter.

At her father's houſe in Groſvenor-place, the wife of Col. Wilde, a ſon.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, the wife of Major Adolphus Hinuber, a ſon.

18. In Clarges-ſtreet, the wife of Thomas Simmonds, eſq. a ſon.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Palmer, a daughter.

19. The

19. The wife of N. Gostling, esq. a dau.

21. The wife of John Allnutt, esq. of Clapham common, Surrey, a son.

22. At Captain Cumberlege's house at Finchley, Mrs. Cumberlege, a son.

23. At Bath, the wife of James Campbell, esq. a daughter.

24. The wife of James Somerville, esq. of Guildford-street, a daughter.

25. In Lower Brook-street, Lady Wm. Beauclerk, a son.

At the house of her father-in-law, the Marquis Cornwallis, in Burlington-street, the lady of Lord Viscount Brome, a daugh.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Lord Whitworth's chapel at Paris, Lambton Este, esq. to Miss Smyth, dau. of the late Sir Rt. S. bart.

J. M. Scott, esq. of Ballygannon, Wicklow, Ireland, to Lady Arabella Brabazon.

At Edinburgh, David Black, esq. of Bandrum, co. Fife, to the eldest daugh. of Alex. Sutherland, esq. of Gr. Queen-str. Westm.

At Hammersmith, Middlesex, Thomas Bond, esq. eldest son of Sir James B. bart. to the youngest daughter of the late John Read, esq. of Porchester lodge, Hants.

Feb. 17. In Dublin, Wm. Farran, esq of the Exchequer-office in that city, to Miss Eliza Williams, daughter of Thomas W. esq. secretary to the Bank of Ireland.

March ... Mr. John Barton, wine-merchant, of Mark-lane, to Miss Sarah-Elizabeth Lowe, of Sidmouth, Devon.

26. John Dick, esq. captain in the royal navy, to the second daughter of Bartlet Goodrich, esq. of Saling-grove, Essex.

28. Thomas Arnold, M.D. of Leicester, to Miss Mary Davison, daughter of the late John Davison, M.D. of Nottingham.

29. In Duke-street, Westminster, Lord Montgomery, eldest son of the Earl of Eglintoun, to Lady Mary Montgomery.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Capt. E. Brenton, of the royal navy, to Miss Cox, daughter of the late Gen. T. C.

30. At Edinburgh, Ulric Theodore Hemmanson, esq. of the Hague, to Miss C. J. Ferrier, dau. of Maj. gen. Hay F. of Belleside.

31. At Bath, Rev. J. Bird Sumner, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Miss Robertson, daughter of the late Capt. R. of the royal navy.

Mr. Herrick, maltster, of Nottingham, to Miss Lewin, of Barkby.

April ... At St. James's church, J. Leach, esq. to the second daughter of Sir W. Beaumarice Ruth.

2. Henry Perkins, esq. of Park-street, Southwark, to Miss Latham, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Surrey.

At Lydiard St. Laurence, near Taunton, Sir John Lester, to Miss Russell.

At South Stoneham, Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick-place, to Miss Guitton, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Wickham, Hants.

At Bury, Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M.A. rector of Bicker, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hubbard, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon, of Bury, and niece of the Bishop of Lincoln.

John Burchall, esq. to Miss Cooke, both of Walthamstow, Essex.

3. Thomas Jesson, esq. only son of Rich. J. esq. of West Bromwich, co. Stafford, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Percy, of Queen-square.

4. Wm. Nettlefold, esq. attorney, of Barnard's-inn, to Miss G. Gawler, of Lambeth.

7. Mr. T. Blizard, of America-square, surgeon, to Miss Aston, of Billiter-lane.

Mr. Godby, of Lombard-street, to Miss Eliza Layton, daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Kentish town.

8. Mr. Sanders, to Miss Calkett, daughter of D. C. esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

9 J. H. Budd, esq. to Miss M. Reinagle.

At Clanes, co. Worcester, W. Mules, esq. lieut. of the royal navy, to Miss P. Meade.

10. At Dromoland, the seat of Sir Edward O'Brien, bart. of Ireland, Thomas Arthur, esq. of Glonomera, to Miss Harriet Smith, daughter of Wm. S. esq. and sister to Lady O'Brien.

11. Hon. Mr. Smith, to the youngest daughter of John Tylee, esq. banker, of Devizes, Wilts.

12. Mr. Kelly, of Fareham, Hants, surgeon, to Miss Leathes, of Stamford-street, Surrey-road.

14. Rev. Wm. Panchen, of Woodwalton, co. Huntingdon, to the eldest dau. of Rev. Fran. Wollaston, of Chiselhurst, Kent.

Rev. Charles Manesty, of Purley, Berks, to the youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah Watson, esq.

Launcelot Hanslope, esq. of America-square, to the second daughter of T. Stock, esq. of Highbury place, Islington.

15. At Sir John Sinclair's, in Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, Lord Polkemmet, to Miss Sinclair, daughter of the late George S. esq. of Ulbster.

17. Robert Bell, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Elvey, of Thetford, Norfolk.

18. By special license, Major Maxwell, eldest son of Sir Wm. M. bart. of Monteith, and brother to the Duchess of Gordon, to Miss Catherine Fordyce, dau. of Jn. F. esq.

19. At Brompton chapel, by special licence, Sir Charles Hamilton, bart. to the only daughter of the late George Drummond, esq. banker, Charing-cross.

20. George Hollings, esq. of Mount-str. Berkeley-square, to Miss Maria Barker, daughter of Richard B. esq. surgeon to the 2d regiment of life-guards.

21. At Aston chapel, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, to Miss Charlotte Lloyd, sister of Wm. L. esq. of Aston.

23. Wm. Woodward, esq. of Islington, to Miss Anne Cave, of West Smithfield.

26. Mr. Hughes, draper, of Warwick, to Miss Williams, of Bagshot, Surrey.

Deaths.

DEATHS.

1800. EARLY in the year, at Columbo, ... in the iſland of Ceylon, John Ewart, M. D. phyſician-general of his Majeſty's forces in the Eaſt Indies, and formerly phyſician at Bath.

Nov...... At Mangalore, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 84, Brigadier-general John Carnac; a man celebrated in the annals of India, and formerly M. P. for Leominſter.

1801. *April*... At Calcutta, Mrs. Carey, one of the ſurvivors of thoſe who were confined in the Black Hole in 1756, where her huſband, mother, and ſiſter, periſhed.

1802. *Oct.* 7. At Brodera, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. col. Gray, commander of the 75th regiment.

25. At China, Mr. Wm. Kennedy Skipton, ſon of George Crookſhank S. eſq. of Beech-hill, near Londonderry, Ireland, and late fourth officer of the Royal Charlotte Eaſt Indiaman.

Dec. 2. The *ci-devant* Comte de Vanderſteghen, a man of good fortune and antient nobility at Bruſſels, was found hanging in a wood near that city. His body was removed to his country-ſeat for interment.

7. Henry Bagſhaw, eſq. late the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervant at China, who was on his paſſage home in the Royal Charlotte Indiaman.

29. At Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Robbins, a native of Tewkeſbury, but many years a reſident of St. Mary's pariſh in that iſland. In private life he was much reſpected; and, in his public concerns, univerſally ſupported the character of a truly honeſt man. He left Jamaica to reviſit this (his native) country, on account of ill health; which having in part re-eſtabliſhed, he returned back, and, a few days after his arrival, was carried off by the gout in his head.

1803. *Jan.* 5. At Cromarty, in Scotland, in his 80th year, Alexander Mackenzie, M. D; who, in the year 1777, communicated to the Royal Society an account (publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LXVII. part I.) of a woman, in the ſhire of Roſs, then aged 30 years, who had lived four years without ſwallowing the leaſt portion of food, or even drink; except that twice, in that time, ſhe took a draught of water.

LATELY, at Verapoli, near Cochin, aged 58, the moſt reverend father in God Don. Fre. Lewis Maria De Jeſus, biſhop of Verapoli, apoſtolic vicar of Malabar, and of the order of Carmelites.

At Liſbon, of a conſumption, in the prime of life, the wife of J. Y. Fownes, eſq. of Harpur-ſtreet.

In the Mediterranean ſea, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Capt. Duncan, of the guards, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount D. His body was conveyed to Malta, where it was interred with military honours.

At Florence, Robert Fitzherbert, eſq. ſon of the late Thomas F. eſq. of Swinnerton-hall, co. Stafford.

At Rome, the celebrated ſculptor, Dominique Veroneſe.

At Metz, aged 105, Elizabeth Adam. She was 78 years the wife of Conrad Preis, who, at the age of 109, ſurvives her.

At Paris, Silvani Marechal, author of the noted Dictionary of Atheiſts. In that very decent publication he had the modeſty to repreſent Bacon, Addiſon, Clarke, and Locke, as determined Atheiſts. In the good time of 1794 he would have had a public funeral, and his remains would have been interred in the Pantheon, with thoſe of Marat. At preſent, one of the Pariſian journaliſts, who ſhews that he would be a Jacobin if he durſt, is content with a modeſt panegyrick on M's private virtues!

At Meaux, aged 88, M. de Barral, formerly biſhop of Troyes. This prelate held the ſee of Troyes for 30 years, and was ſucceeded, 1790, by his nephew, M. Louis-Mathias de Barral, now biſhop of Meaux.

In Sackville-ſtr. Dublin, Joſeph-Henry Blake, Lord Wallſcourt. He married, 1784, Lady Louiſa-Catherine Birmingham, coheireſs of Thomas Earl of Louth and 22d Lord Athenry (upon whoſe deceaſe, 1793, without iſſue-male, the barony became in abeyance between his three daughters, the Lady Elizabeth Duffield, Mary Lady-viſcounteſs St. Lawrence, and Louiſa-Catherine Baroneſs Wallſcourt), by whom his Lordſhip had iſſue an only daughter, who married the preſent Lord Clonbrock; and, leaving no male-iſſue, the title deſcends to his nephew, Joſeph Blake, eſq. now Lord Wallſcourt.

At Dublin, R. Walpole, eſq. one of the oldeſt magiſtrates for the county of Roſcommon.—Mrs. Campion, mother of Mrs. Pope, of Drury-lane theatre.—Mr. James Moor, of College-green, bookſeller.—In Stephen-ſtreet, aged 66, Thomas Walſh, eſq. many years a ſurveyor of exciſe there.

At Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Martin.

At Conden, near Dalkeith, Lieut.-col. Alexander Baillie, of the 58th foot.

At Applegirth, the Rev. Robert Little, miniſter of that pariſh.

At Kilymaenllwyd, in the pariſh of Penbrey, co. Caermarthen, after a ſhort illneſs, reſpected and lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, John Rees, eſq. His duty as a deputy-lieutenant and magiſtrate for that county he diſcharged with fidelity; and a ſevere loſs is ſuſtained in that neighbourhood by his death, where his pacific endeavours were very ſucceſsful in cauſing foes to become friends, and thus avoid many litigations which would otherwiſe infallibly happen.

At Bath, the lady of Sir Jn. Keene, bart. Dr. Mapleton, of the Circus, Bath.

At

At Ivideſley bank, aged 102; Alice Marſland; and, ſoon afterwards, at Winbury, in Cheſhire, aged 105, Anne Edgley.

At Hales-Owen, aged 82, in conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. Brunton, late of Perry-hill, near Birmingham, nurſeryman.

At her brother's houſe, near Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, aged 22, Miſs Jane Hand, daughter of the late Charles H. eſq. of Park-hall, co. Stafford.

Aged 31, Philip Bulkeley, eſq. of Huntley-hall, near Cheadle, co. Stafford.

At Counde-hall, Salop, in an advanced age, Henry Crepett Pelham, eſq. ſeveral years a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

Mr. Prior, an eminent grazier, of Deſford, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. Joſeph Frith, a Quaker, of Sheffield. While in the ſteam grinding-machine, of which he was a partner, he was ſeized with a dizzineſs in his head, which occaſioned his falling amongſt the wheels, and being hurled twice round before the works could be ſtopped. When diſengaged he was ſtill alive, though his back was broken and mangled in the moſt ſhocking manner. When the works were firſt erected, Mr. F. ordered a partition to be made to prevent accidents at the identical place where he received his death, which, a few weeks before, he ordered to be removed.

Aged 44, Mr. Jn. Wilſon Bartholomew, grazier, of Frieſton, near Boſton.

Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Boardman, wife of Mr. B. and mother of Mr. B. hatter and hoſier, of Norwich. She had been married 63 years.

Aged 25, the wife of Mr. Sharp, jun. farmer and maltſter, of Gotham, Notts.

Rd. Broome, eſq. of Alborough, Eſſex.

At Walworth, Surrey, aged 73, Rear-admiral Hudſon.

At Walton-on-Thames, Henry Skrine, eſq. of Warley, co. Somerſet; author of a work lately publiſhed in 8vo, intituled, "A general Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain;" and of different Tours in England Scotland, and Wales.

At Cherſey, ſuddenly, without previous indiſpoſition, Mr. Everatt, bricklayer.

At Kennington, in his 65th year, Samſon Cotgarie Lloyd, eſq. formerly a merchant of Rotterdam, and, previous to the Dutch Revolution in 1795, a reſident at Ryſwick, near the Hague, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his attachment and loyalty to the Houſe of Orange. After the expulſion of the reigning prince, he came to England, and, remaining in retirement, enjoyed, at the cloſe of a long life, thoſe conſolations which could alone ariſe from a conviction that his conduct had been uſeful to his fellow-creatures, and no leſs honourable to himſelf.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, Cæſar Muſſolini, teacher of the Italian language, and author of "Italian Exerciſes," lately publiſhed in 8vo.

Wm. Morr's, eſq. many years deputy-churchwarden of Mary-la-Bonne pariſh.

In Prince's-court, Storey's gate, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Marriot.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, the wife of John Freeman, eſq.

In Bedford-ſtr. Bedford-row, Mr. James Good, many years aſſiſtant at Soho-ſchool.

Dropped down, while walking along Cornhill, in perfect health, and expired ſoon afterwards, Mr. George Vore, of Sutton, in Cheſhire.

In Duke-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield, Mr. William Baſs, beadle to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Aged about 58, Mr. Daniel Cuerton, of John-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, ſhoemaker, ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt man in England. He was about 5 feet 6 inches high; rather corpulent, yet could put both his elbows together, take a glaſs between them, and drink in that poſition; could contract or ſwell himſelf over the cheſt, at a minute's notice, ſo as to be the leaſt perſon, when meaſured, in company, or to extend himſelf as to meaſure more than four of the biggeſt perſons together, acroſs the cheſt. When ſitting on the ground he could get up, without the aid of his hands, with three full-grown men acroſs his ſhoulders and on his back, and dance a hornpipe with them with eaſe; and could perform many other feats equally incredible unleſs ſeen. Many hundreds are alive who have ſeen theſe things, which he generally did of his own accord, and without profit.

Feb. 1. At Grenada, G. Luſhington, eſq. ſon of W. L. eſq. of Camden-place, Chiſlehurſt, Kent.

5. At his houſe at Green Buſh, near Albany, in the ſtate of New York, America, H. Cuyler, eſq.

10. On the iſland of Bermuda, the lady of Vice-admiral Sir Andr. Mitchell, K.B.

23. Mr. Wignell, manager of the Philadelphia theatre. A ſhort time before his death he had married Mrs. Merry, formerly Miſs. Brunton. (See p. 281.)

28. Suddenly, as he was drinking his coffee in the evening, aged 83, Mr. Samuel Benſley, of Uttoxeter, well known by many poetical productions. This worthy veteran was, for more than half a century, an able ſupporter of the poetical department of "The Lady's Diary;" and, in 1800, he ſent us an "Ode" (which accident alone prevented our earlier inſing) "on completing his 78th year;" which is given in our preſent number, p. 359.

March ... At Broxborne bridge, Herts, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, coal-merchant, of London.

At Hieres, in the South of France, whither ſhe went for the recovery of health, aged 26, Mrs. Fitzgerald, a very beautiful woman. She has left four young children, and died pregnant of a fifth.

March

March 3. At Liſbon, where he went for the benefit of his health, in his 25th year, Hurt Sitwell, eſq. youngeſt brother of Sitwell S. eſq. of Renishaw, co. Derby.

6. At Windſor, aged 75, Mrs. Palmer, mother of Roger P. eſq. of Palmer's-town, in the county of Mayo, and of Ruſh-houſe, in the county of Dublin.

Aged 102, Mr. Wm. Morris, of North Shields, ſhipwright.

7. At Ennets, in the pariſh of Kincardine-O'Niel, in Scotland, in her 105th year, Janet Gaul. Her huſband, who died lately, reached his 104th year.

11. This morning, as the King's guard was marching from the parade in St. James's park, a private of the name of Smith, of Col. Stevens's company of the 1ſt battalion of the 3d regiment of foot-guards, was ſeized with a ſudden fit of coughing, broke a blood-veſſel, and expired inſtantly.

Elizabeth Davis, a nurſe at the London hoſpital. Carrying a candle in her hand through one of the paſſages of that building, a ſudden guſt of wind drove the blaze againſt her cloaths, and ſet them on fire, and, before the flames could be extinguiſhed, ſhe was ſo ſhockingly burnt as to occaſion her death.

Found dead, ſuppoſed in fits, to which he was ſubject, a young man named Rimmington, of Horbling, near Falkingham, Linc.

In his 84th year, John Beaty, gent. of Aſlackby, formerly, and for many years, an eminent tradeſman at Falkingham.

At Rugby, co. Warwick, aged 72, the Rev. Chriſtopher Moor, vicar of Lilbourn, co. Northampton.

Aged 85, Rev. Joſeph Caſberd, 57 years vicar of St. Auguſtin, Briſtol, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; to which the late dean of Briſtol, Dr. Layard, was on the point of being inducted. He was of Sidney college, Cambr.; B.A. 1713, M.A. 1717.

14. In an advanced age, the Rev. John John Barker, rector of Fakenham with Euſton, Suffolk, in the gift of the Duke of Grafton.

At South Collingham, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Todhunter, vicar of that place, who alſo died on the 21ſt, to the great and real grief of all who knew them.

At Liſbon, Miſs Macdonald, eldeſt dau. of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At Hamburgh, in his 79th year, Frederick Gottlieb Klopſtock, counſellor of the Daniſh embaſſy at Hamburgh, and a celebrated German poet. He was born at Quedlinburg, in 1724. His firſt publication, "Two Odes," appeared, at Zurich, in 1749; his "Meſſiah" at Halle, in 1751; his "Odes and Elegies" (which have ſince gone through more than 30 editions) at Darmſtadt, in 1771. He was likewiſe author of "The Death of Adam," "Salomon," and "David," tragedies; and of other poetical works; the laſt of which, if we miſtake not in point of date, was "The Death of Hermann," publiſhed at Hamburgh in 1787. His funeral was celebrated on the 22d, with extraordinary pomp. At 10 o'clock in the morning a proceſſion of 76 coaches, compoſed of the ſenate, the diplomatic body, the clergy, the profeſſors and members of the two gymnaſiums, the men of letters, and a number of merchants, repaired to the houſe of the deceaſed. The body was drawn by four horſes, eſcorted by a guard of honour on horſe and foot. After having traverſed the principal ſtreets of Hamburgh, the proceſſion moved out by the gate of Altona, and was received at the entrance into that laſt city by the firſt preſident, Stegman, accompanied by the officers of government, the profeſſors, the clergy of Altona, and the citizens of all claſſes. Three young women, dreſſed in white, and carrying crowns and baſkets of flowers, preceded the retinue, which, being increaſed by 50 carriages, arrived at the burying-ground of the village of Ottenten, the place of interment. All the guards of the two cities paid military honours, and the ſhips in the harbour hoiſted the mourning-flag. The proceſſion having arrived at the temple, the poem of the Meſſiah was placed on the coffin; at this inſtant a young man ſtept out of the crowd, and placed a crown of laurel on the book, which was open, and the young women of Altona fixed theirs likewiſe on the coffin. At the ſame moment a ſublime ſtrain of ſolemn muſick was ſent up by more than an hundred performers. During a moment of ſilence, an individual of the retinue advanced towards the coffin, took up the poem of the Meſſiah, and read the 12th canto; after which, the coffin was depoſited in the grave of his firſt wife, who had been buried there 30 years before.

In his 61ſt year, at his houſe in Spafields, Clerkenwell, Mr. Robert Biſhop. He was, in the former part of his life, in the Norwich crape and bombazeen buſineſs, in Holborn, where he lived in the year 178 , at the time that dreadful ſpirit of anarchy and confuſion broke out, which, it is to be lamented, there have been ſome attempts to revive lately, both in London and Sheffield. Mr. Biſhop was the firſt to turn out, and propoſed to his brother-houſekeepers to arm themſelves, and learn the military diſcipline. His propoſal was cordially embraced. They formed themſelves into an aſſociation, and appointed their officers, of whom he was the captain. It is well known of what great uſe they were during the trials and the ſubſequent executions that took place at that dreadful time. They continued their exertions till peace was firmly eſtabliſhed. Mr. B. continued in buſineſs till

about ſeven years ago, when he retired upon a moderate competency, which made the evening of his life cloſe in peace. As a public character he was well known; in the line of his profeſſion, as a tradeſman, highly reſpected, on account of his punctuality. The public charities of the metropolis bear teſtimony to his philanthropy, in moſt of which his name appears. But his private virtues very far exceed all; the writer of this article can produce proofs, wherein he has been engaged to adminiſter relief to the diſtreſſed who never knew the hand from whom the gift came. In a word, the king has loſt a loyal ſubject, the publick an uſeful member, the poor a bountiful benefactor, and the private circle of his acquaintance a friend indeed; and they can only lament that a life ſo valuable ſhould have cloſed at 61 years.

16. The wife of Mr. Elverſon, farmer and grazier, of Donnington fen, co. Linc.

Aged 71, Mrs. Mary Bolton, of Friſkney, near Wainfleet,

Mr. Martin, landlord of the Horſe and Groom at Nottingham.

17. In Paddington-ſtreet, Mr. Winkworth, bricklayer.

In her 70th year, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Moor, a widow lady, of Barn-hill, at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At her lodgings in Stamford, aged 72, the widow of Mr. Roger Burton, of King's Cliffe.

At his ſeat at Little Harewood, near Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, of a gradual decay of Nature, in the 75th year of his age, John Clayton, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace and in the lieutenancy for that county. In both theſe capacities he had acted ſo long that he had long become the father of the hundred of Blackburn, and for ſome time, as the writer of this believes, had been the father of the county. He was major in the regiment of Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, raiſed during the American war, of which Sir Thomas Egerton, bart. was the lieutenant-colonel-commandant; high ſheriff for the county in 1778; and commandant of the Loyal Blackburn Aſſociation pending the late conteſt with France. He was the oldeſt ſon of Thomas Clayton, M.D. of Little Harewood, a manor of which the family have been poſſeſſed for ſeveral hundred years. From a female branch of this family deſcended that illuſtrious hiſtorian and celebrated antiquary Sir William Dugdale (for the particulars of which, ſee the Dugdale genealogy in that author's Warwickſhire). Major Clayton was a ſtudent at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1754 he married Margaret daughter and ſole heir of Richard Townley, eſq. of Barnſide and Carrhall, near Colne, in the ſame county. She died in 1779, leaving iſſue, who have ſurvived their father, Thomas, Martha, Margaret. The laſt of theſe is married to James Chew, of Blackburn, M.D. The ſecond is ſingle; and the firſt a widower, having married Suſan, daughter of Robert Nuttal, eſq. of Bury, who died, without iſſue, 1789. This Thomas Clayton, of Barnſide and Carrhall, eſq. ſerved, as captain of a company, in the above regiment; and, in the *late* Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, under Lord Grey de Wilton, now Earl of Wilton, was firſt major and afterwards lieutenant-colonel. Commanding the regiment in Ireland, he obtained the highly-merited praiſe of the Viceroy, Marquis Cornwallis, for the neatneſs, order, and diſcipline of his corps. This gentleman is alſo a magiſtrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county; in both which offices he is father of the hundred. Col. Clayton is repreſentative of the Townleys of Barnſide, Monkroyd, and Carrhall, who are a younger branch of the Townleys of Townley, whoſe repreſentative is Charles T. eſq. at preſent reſiding in Parkſtreet, Weſtminſter, that illuſtrious adept in antiquity, claſſic lore, polite literature, and all the elegant arts, whoſe conſummate proficiency in all which is only equalled by his mild urbanity and highly-poliſhed ſuavity of manners. Theſe gentlemen are directly deſcended from the famous "*Roger, Conſtabularius de Cheſter*," and the Deans of Whalley, being a branch of that moſt antient and celebrated family, the Lacies Earls of Lincoln. The immediate ſubject of this memoir had made himſelf ſo generally uſeful to his country-men, as a friend, a counſellor, a gentleman, and a magiſtrate, ſuch were his eagerneſs to ſerve his friends, joined to the reſpectability of his character, and ſuch his energetic exertions in every thing he undertook, that he frequently was appointed umpire in the ſettlement of important differences, which he happily terminated without the trouble, anxiety, and expence of litigation. The old Chelſea penſioners in the neighbourhood idolized him; he was the friend of the poor of all denominations; and he could patiently liſten to their tale of woe without perverting juſtice or warping his integrity. He was not only diſtinguiſhed as an able, active, and diſcriminating magiſtrate, and, during the time of his health, as an attentive military diſciplinarian, but as a gentleman of great vivacity and hilarity, particularly excelling in the epiſtolary ſtyle, of quick penetration and ready diſcernment. An affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a warm and zealous friend, and a kind and indulgent maſter, having ſervants born in his family even to the third generation, his loſs will be long and ſeverely regretted by a numerous, extenſive, moſt reſpectable, and noble acquaintance. Major Clayton was chairman of the Committee of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; for promoting the intereſt of which, and in his cordial attachment

attachment to the commercial intereſt in general, he was a very zealous and powerful advocate. By his influence and reſpectability many obſtacles to that grand undertaking were removed, and many local prejudices and impediments taken away, which otherwiſe would have, and had for a long time, proved a retardation to its completion. So that, in his ſucceſsful exertions for this alone, were other praiſe wanting, the publick in general, and the proprietors in particular, muſt gratefully acknowledge that he has erected, to the preſervation of his memory, a monument of more extenſive celebrity and greater durability than marble or bronze.

18. At Killichaſſie, in Scotland, James Stewart Flemyng, eſq.

Aged 48, Mrs. Eyre, of the Swan and Talbot inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Eaſton, near Stamford; and, a few hours after, her daughter, Mrs. Hickling, of Croyland, who had come to attend her mother in her illneſs.

At Great Gonerby, aged 51, the wife of Mr. Eminſon, an opulent farmer.

Rev. Sam. Parlby, curate of Stoke-by-Nayland, where he took young gentlemen to qualify them for the Univerſity, and preached a thankſgiving ſermon on Lord Nelſon's victory over the French fleet at the Mouth of the Nile, 1799. See our vol. LXIX. p. 142.

At his ſon's houſe, in his 65th year, Mr. Wm. Hennell, many years a reſpectable inhabitant of Cambridge; and, on the 20th, in her 15th year, Miſs Louiſa Hennell, daughter of Mr. H. and grand-daughter of the above Mr. Wm. H.

In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, the relict of Richard Heber, eſq. of Marton-hall, Craven, in Yorkſhire.

In Montpelier-place, near the Black Rock, Dublin, James Sweetman, eſq. barriſter at law. In attempting to draw the charge of his muſket, it unfortunately went off, and, the contents entering his breaſt, he inſtantly expired.

19. At Chertſey, in her 65th year, after a long and painful confinement, which ſhe bore with the fortitude of a good Chriſtian, Mrs. Hudſon, wife of Sol. H. eſq. late of Tichfield-ſtreet, leaving behind her an excellent character.

Mr. Wm. Rogers, of King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, upwards of 30 years abroad clerk to Mr. Currie, diſtiller.

Robert Simmonds, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Bradwell near the Sea, Eſſex, Mr. G. Keys, an opulent farmer.

At Thorney fen, whilſt on a viſit, after a few days illneſs, the wife of Mr. Houſehold, draper, of Whittleſea.

Mr. John Schofield, many years keeper of the county-gaol at Northampton.

At North Luffenham, co. Rutland, aged 69, Mrs. Trollope, mother of Sir John T. bart. of Caſwick-houſe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Sibſey, co. Lincoln, Mr. Henry Mayhew, ſurgeon and man-midwife.

At Hull, aged 70, Mr. Tho. Fletcher, pawnbroker.

At his houſe at Stroud-green, Middleſex, John Blackall, eſq. late of Great Haſeley, co. Oxford, who had ſerved the office of ſheriff for that county, and alſo for London and Middleſex.

20. In his 82d year, the Hon. James-Everard Arundel, ſecond ſon of Henry ſixth Baron Arundel of Wardour, by his firſt wife, Elizabeth-Eleanor, daughter and heir of Baron Everard, of the principality of Liege, one of the barons of the Empire. He married, 1751, Anne, daughter and heir of John Windham, eſq. of Aſhcombe, Wilts, by whom he had James-Everard, who died young, and was buried in Saliſbury cathedral; James-Everard, born 1763; Thomas-Raymond, born 1765; Eleanor-Anne, born 1752; Mary-Windham, born 1757; and Catherine-Elizabeth, born 1759, married, 1792, to Geo. Ryves, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Agincourt, and eldeſt ſon of the late G. R. eſq. of Ranſton, Dorſet, by whom ſhe has ſeveral children.

Aged 74, Mrs. Shelton, of Morco', in Rutlandſhire.

After a very long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. Richard Dewey, carpenter, of Wiſbech.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, much reſpected, Mr. Robert Turner.

At Sevenoaks, co. Kent, aged 43, Miſs Mary Auſten.

21. Miſs Brown, of Wiſbech.

Mr. Tho. Stimſon, farmer, of Emmeth.

In his 78th year, Mr. Samuel Thornton, of the Cuſtom-houſe at Wiſbech.

Aged 61, Mr. Harper, woolſtaper, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Moulton-grove farm, near Northampton, Mr. Thomas March.

At Theddlethorpe, aged 96, Mr. Thomas Chapman, miller.

At Liſbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. George Petty, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide.

22. In London, Lieut. James Lotén, of the royal navy, and an inhabitant of Hull.

At his lodgings in Mary-la-Bonne-ſtr. R. Mackenzie, eſq.

At Ringwood, Surrey, W. Smith, eſq.

At Hull, aged 63, the wife of Mr. John Etherington.

Aged 73, Mr. John Bland, maſter of the Wheat Sheaf inn at Lincoln.

At Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, aged 37, Peter Burrell, eſq.

At Gate-houſe, in Galloway, aged 51, Mrs. Elizabeth Birtwhiſtle; whoſe concern in

in the extenſive cotton-mills at Gate-houſe furniſhed her charitable mind with an opportunity of giving employment to many hundreds of the riſing generation.

In his 78th year, Charles-Chriſtian, the reigning Prince of Solms-Lich.

23. At Kelvedon, Eſſex, Geo. Muſcut, eſq. formerly of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Boor, ſen. farmer and grazier, of Barnack, near Stamford.

Aged 57, the widow Hyde, of Stamford, who formerly kept the Black Horſe there.

Aged 61, the wife of Mr. Wm. Wood, late of the Royal Oak inn at Lincoln.

Aged 17, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. William Dickinſon, of Waddington, a clerk in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Smith, Elliſon, and Co of Lincoln.

At Little Wilbraham, in Caernarvonſhire, Mrs. Hobbs; who had lived in three centuries, having been born in 1699, and had enjoyed her health and intellects till within a few hours of her death.

Of the influenza, Mrs. J. Kilpatrick, of Pope's Head alley, Cornhill.

24. At Exmouth, Devon, Charles Iliffe, eſq. deputy of the ward of Queenhithe, London. He was elected a member of the common council for that ward in 1781, and appointed deputy in 1796.

Aged 73, Mr. Woodward, grazier, of Lyndon, co. Rutland.

Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Blyth, of Lincoln, formerly a conſiderable farmer and grazier at Carlton, near Burton.

Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Toynbee, of Navenby, a widow lady.

Mr. Lewis, painter, of Hull.

25. At Hampſtead, the infant ſon of J. Mackintoſh, eſq. barriſter at law.

26. Aged 77, Mrs. Starkey, of Canwick, near Lincoln, widow of Mr. Wm. S. farmer and grazier.

In his 72d year, Thomas Hodgſon, eſq. merchant, and principal ſhip-owner, Hull.

At Croyſton, co. Lancaſter, the relict of the Rev. Dr. Maſter.

The wife of William Atkinſon, eſq. of Cannon-ſtreet.

Thrown from a horſe in Park-lane, which rolled upon him, and killed him on the ſpot, John Abbot, coachman to a gentleman at Knightſbridge.

At her houſe at Inverneſs, much regretted, the widow of the late Simon Fraſer, eſq. of Fapellan.

27. Mr. R. Leſter, maſt-maker, Paradiſe-row, Rotherhithe.

At Bath, the wife of Thomas Lane, eſq. of Coffleet, Devon.

At Loughborough, Miſs Alleyne, daughter of Mr. A. late of Nottingham.

Aged 64, Mr. Thomas Butler, a reſpectable farmer, of Holton cum Beckring, Linc.

28. In Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Byzantia Cartwright, relict of the late Wm. C. eſq. of Aynho, co. Northampton, who died 1768, and daugh. of Ralph Lane, eſq. of Woodbury, co. Cambridge.

At Clapham, after a lingering illneſs, aged 76, Mrs. Tompſon, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. a miniſter of the Baptiſt perſuaſion.

At his houſe, Shepherd's hill-lodge, Hatfield, Middleſex, Jn. Callan, eſq. ſurviving his lady only four days (ſee p. 294).

At Bath, Mr. Wm. Newberry, of Croydon, Surrey.

At her ladyſhip's ſeat at Rounds, in her 56th year, Mary Countess of Darnley, relict of John third Earl of Darnley. Her ladyſhip was only daughter and heireſs of John Stoyte, eſq. of Street, co. Weſtmeath, Ireland (by Mary Howard, ſiſter of Ralph Viſcount Wicklow), and married, 1766, John Earl of Darnley, by whom ſhe had ſeven children, the eldeſt of whom, John, is the preſent Earl of Darnley in Ireland, and Baron Clifton in England, and married, 1791, Miſs Brownlow, daugh. of the late Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan, in Ireland. Her remains were interred at South Borough chapel, near Tunbridge Wells; a number of poor children, educated and cloathed at her expence, attended the funeral in mourning.

Gregory Grant, M. D. fellow of the College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh; into which he was admitted in 1758.

At Munich, Lady Wallace, ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Gordon, and, in former times, well known in the literary world and the circles of faſhion.

29. At Vienna, aged 70, Geof. Baron Van Swieten, commander of the order of St. Stephen, and director of the Imperial library. He was ſon of the celebrated Baron Van Swieten, the phyſician, and was, ſome years ſince, the Imperial envoy at the Court of Berlin. He has bequeathed his library (including a very conſiderable muſical collection) to the Univerſity of Vienna.

In the College church-yard at Worceſter, aged 83, Mr. Richard Carey, who formerly kept the Hop Pole inn in that city, but had long retired from buſineſs. He was father of the Rev. Mr. C. lately appointed head-maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.

At Enfield, Middleſex, aged 94, Margaret Carver, a native of Ipſwich, 60 years ſervant in the farm of the Rev. Mr. Hardy, lecturer and maſter of the free ſchool at Enfield, whoſe ſons allowed her an annuity of 30l. and ſhe was interred by the family at Totenham.

Rev. John Eyre, many years miniſter of Homerton chapel, Middleſex.

At Dent, co. York, John Sill, eſq. a conſiderable planter at Jamaica.

30. At his houſe at Sunbury, Middleſex, Thomas Proſtwood Ford, eſq.

At Broome-houſe, in Barham, aged about 70, Margaret the lady of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. daught. and coheireſs of Sir Geo. Chudleigh, bart. of Devonſhire. She was married

married to Sir Henry in 1755, and had by him one ſon, Henry, born 1756.

At her ſon's houſe at Kennington, aged 75, the widow of the late Mr. Jn. Kentiſh, of Cornhill.

At Harpenden, Herts, the relict of Capt. Stoney, of the royal navy.

At Portſea, Hants, aged 107, Mr. Rich. Davies, many years warden of the dock-yard at Portſmouth.

At Eaſt Bourn, Suſſex, in his 70th year, C. S. Mortimer, eſq.

At Langharne, Mr. E. Wollſtonecraft, father of the late Mrs. Mary W.

Mrs. Godfrey, of Holland-ſt. Kenſington.

At Gaddeſden cottage, Herts, in her 69th year, the relict of Thomas Herbert Noyes, eſq. ſiſter to the late Thomas Halſey, eſq. of Gaddeſden place, in ſame county.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Reynolds, of Cleveland-row, a maiden lady, who has bequeathed the ſum of 50,000l. to Government, towards the reduction of the national debt.

31. In Great Marlborough-ſtreet, Miſs Siddons, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. S. whoſe ſuperior talents have ſo long kept poſſeſſion of the public admiration. The daughter was in every reſpect worthy of the diſtinguiſhed and excellent mother, whom ſhe has left to deplore her irreparable loſs. To all who knew her ſhe was an object of high approbation; to thoſe who knew her well, of the livelieſt intereſt and moſt unmixed eſteem. An inveterate aſthma, which, with little intermiſſion, afflicted her through life, and frequently bereft her of all exertion, neither repreſſed nor impaired the efforts of an underſtanding of peculiar clearneſs and ſolidity, nor at all chilled the feelings of a heart abounding with the pureſt and beſt-regulated affections. Her mind had acquired, from an early taſte for reading, ſteadily purſued, no ordinary degree of cultivation and habits of reflection not common to her ſex or age. In the works of elegant literature her taſte was as ſingularly true and ſimple as the expreſſion of her ſentiments in converſation was ſincere and unaſſuming. Her muſical ſkill was not confined to giving, as ſhe did, to the works of others, all the pathos and expreſſion of which they were capable, but diſplayed itſelf in compoſitions marked by a turn of penſive ſimplicity and elegant vivacity, equally congenial to the amiable and engaging character of the compoſer. Her almoſt habitual diſtemper might have given a ſerious caſt to her mind, but that an energy, derived from a deſire to pleaſe and comfort thoſe whom ſhe loved, gave an elaſticity to her ſpirits in the ſhort intervals of eaſe, and enabled her to compenſate for the anxieties of her friends on her account, by a gaiety the moſt captivating, controuled by a delicate and inſtinctive diſcretion. Her countenance poſſeſſed an animated ſweetneſs of character, highly expreſſive of that intelligence, benevolence, and candour, which were the prevailing features of her mind. Thoſe fixed ſentiments of devotion which had accompanied her through the whole courſe of her truly blameleſs life enabled her to ſupport her laſt painful ſtruggles with reſignation, and to conſole the afflicted witneſſes of her dying moments, by mingling with her expreſſions of affectionate regret towards them "hopes full of immortality." As her retiring diſpoſition and total want of oſtentation afforded no means of doing full juſtice to her memory but to thoſe who ſaw her with a partial eye, the writer of this can only add, that he has endeavoured to guard himſelf againſt the exaggeration of virtues for which he admired and loved her living, and which he now contemplates with affectionate veneration.

In Harley-ſtreet, Mrs. Clay.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Miſs Woolls, of Imipers-houſe, Hants.

At Bath, the wife of Nathanael Bogle French, eſq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

April..... At Portſmouth, whither he had been removed from Newgate for the purpoſe of being tranſported to Botany-bay, Smith, the ſelf-created parſon, who raiſed ſuch an alarm in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, where he officiated as curate, lately convicted of forgery.

April 1. At Alphington-houſe, near Exeter, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Honeywood, eſq. of Malling abbey, Kent, and mother of the preſent Sir John H. bart.

At Hatley St. George, co. Cambridge, the wife of Thomas Quintin, eſq.

At Deptford, in Kent, the wife of Mr. George Mitchell, attorney.

At Clifton, aged 42, of a rapid decline, Philip Wyatt Crowther, eſq. comptroller of the city of London, and ſecondary of the Poultry compter. He was the ſon of a ſilk-throwſter at Stockpool, in Cheſhire; and, after an early initiation in the office of the City-ſolicitor, was elected to that important truſt in 1785, on the death of Mr. James Roberts; and, in 1797, comptroller, on the death of Mr. Buthnan (father of the preſent comptroller). The office of ſecondary he enjoyed by an advantageous purchaſe, made in 1789. To a naturally ſound underſtanding, improved by a good education, and a deep knowledge of the abſtruſe principles of the law, were ſuperadded the graces of a demeanour peculiarly complacent, and, above all, the integrity of a heart ſupereminently noble. With theſe accompliſhments he ſet out in life the gay, the all-accompliſhed gentleman, the foremoſt at every feſtivity; but, the moment he was ſettled by marriage and by active buſineſs, he became an exemplary pattern of induſtry and laborious

ous application. In him the Corporation of London have loſt a moſt valuable officer; his numerous friends an unaſſuming, but at the ſame time an entertaining and well-informed aſſociate; and his afflicted family (conſiſting of an amiable wife and 14 children — we might *almoſt* ſay 15) whatever was moſt tender and affectionate.

2. At Trinity-college-lodge, Cambridge, much lamented, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Manſel, maſter of that college, and daughter of Mr. Higgerſton, attorney, of that town. Ten children are left to lament with their father the loſs of a tender parent.

At Bath, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, LL.B. rector of Croxton, co. Lincoln, and a prebendary of Saliſbury cathedral.

In his 28th year, after a ſhort and moſt painful illneſs, Rev. T. Jackſon, head maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Blackburn, co. Lancaſter.

In Scotland, Sir James Montgomery, late lord chief baron of Scotland, and uncle to the unfortunate Col. M. who was killed in a duel with Capt. Macnamara, on the 6th.

3. At Burton-Pynſent, co. Somerſet, the Right Hon. Heſter Grenville, Baroneſs of Chatham in her own right, and Counteſs-dowager of Chatham. Her ladyſhip was the only daughter of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, by Heſter Temple, Viſcounteſs Cobham, to which title ſhe ſucceeded on the death of her brother, and was created Counteſs Temple 1749. Heſter Grenville, Baroneſs of Chatham, was the only daughter by this marriage, and was created a peereſs Oct. 5, 1761, having married, Nov. 6, 1754, William Pitt, the illuſtrious Earl of Chatham, by whom ſhe has left iſſue the preſent Earl and the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt.

At Wildicot, the Rev. John L'Auſon Bromwich, chaplain to the 38th regiment, and upwards of 40 years vicar of Patſhull, co. Stafford.

In his 77th year, the Rev. Armine Styleman, 49 years rector of Great Ringſtead, and alſo vicar of Eaſt-Barſham, co. Norfolk, both in the gift of the L'Eſtrange family. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1747, M.A. 1751.

Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of Chirk, in Denbighſhire.

At Brentford, the wife of Mr. James Trimmer, daughter of the Rev. William Cornwallis, of Witterſham, Kent.

At Mr. Sykes's, in Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. John Taylor, of Guelderſtone, Yorkſh.

At his mother's houſe in Tyndale-place, Iſlington, Mr. B. Mills.

At Much-Wenlock, aged 88, Mrs. Hinton; and, in leſs than 24 hours, aged 83, Mr. Hinton, her huſband.

At Edinburgh, Walter Hog, eſq. manager for the Britiſh Linen Company.

At the Hague, H. Van Alphen, eſq. a gentleman of high eſtimation in the literary world, and a warm friend and admirer of the celebrated Klopſtock.

4. At St. Leonard's-hill, near Windſor, George Birch, eſq.

At Hackney, Iſaac Rebello, eſq.

At Wimbledon, in her 82d year, the widow of Robert Patrick, eſq. of Dublin.

At Pinner-hill-houſe, the widow of the late R. Lloyd, eſq. to whom ſhe was married in 1760, and daught. of Sir T. Wheate, bart. of Glympton-park, co. Oxford.

At her ſon's houſe in Earl-ſtreet, Blackfriers, Mrs. Tilſon.

Aged 62, Mr. R. Brown, of Burton in-Kendal, ſhoemaker; and, in five minutes after, aged 50, his wife.

At his parſonage-houſe, at Clayton, Suſſex, aged 47, the Rev. Samuel Bethell, M.A. "He was a native of Hereford; his father being vicar of St. Peter's in that city. His mother, who ſurvives him, is a ſiſter of the late Rev. Herbert Mayo, D.D. rector of St. George's, Middleſex; a character to whom it was honourable to be allied. Mr. B. was educated at Hereford School, under the late very reſpectable Gibbons Bagnell, canon reſidentiary of that cathedral. In Lent term 1774, he entered a commoner at Brazen-noſe College, Oxford; and was ſucceſſively elected ſcholar and (1781) fellow of that ſociety. After taking the degree of B. A. he became tutor in the family of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, bart. by whom he was highly eſteemed. Sir Thomas procured for him a preſentation to the living of Wiburnbury, of which the Biſhop of Lichfield is patron, that he might have the ſatisfaction to call him neighbour; but, as this preferment would have vacated his fellowſhip, he declined it. In 1782, he became curate to his relation Mr. Pritchard, then rector of Chriſt-church, Spital-fields; and, after his death, to Mr. Foley, the preſent worthy rector, and moſt accompliſhed gentleman. Here he continued for about ſix years, fulfilling, with great attention (though often in a bad ſtate of health), the duties of that populous pariſh. He was alſo lecturer of the pariſh of St. George, Middleſex. In 1793, he was preſented to the rectory of Clayton cum Keyſter, Suſſex, a college living; and in 1794 went into reſidence. He laid out a great deal of money upon his parſonage-houſe; and, having brought his venerable mother and moſt excellent ſiſter (he was a bachelor) from Hereford to live with him, had a proſpect of many years of comfort. But he was cut off in the vigour of his days! He had been attacked by the influenza, but had nearly recovered. On Thurſday, March 24, he retired to bed, ſaying he did not doubt but he ſhould be quite well on the morrow. "In the midſt of life we are in death." That morrow brought *paralyſis* with it. He loſt the uſe of his left ſide, and was for ſome time in a ſtate of ſtupor. His medical friends relieved his moſt diſtreſſing ſymptoms conſiderably;

ſiderably; but he continued very languid, though free from pain, till Monday morning, April 4, when he had another ſtroke, the effects of which ſuperinduced death after twelve hours. Mr. B. was bleſſed with a good underſtanding; and his mind was repleniſhed with various reading. He had a ready wit, and was very dexterous in the management of colloquial argumentation. Few men ſooner ſaw the weak ſide of a propoſition, attacked it more forcibly, or more quickly reduced its maintainer to ſurrender or capitulate. He particularly excelled in the *Reductio ad abſurdum*. His humour was often irreſiſtible; and, where he could not ſecure victory, he at leaſt had the laugh on his ſide. A more pleaſant companion hardly ever lived. But Mr. B. was a man of principle; and, in the midſt of raillery, would ſometimes burſt out with impreſſive aſſertions of the great truths of Religion and Morality. He had read the New Teſtament with great attention, and would now and then explain ſome of its more difficult paſſages with great critical acumen. He was a conſummate maſter of the rules of compoſition; if indeed he were not too faſtidious. Many of his friends, availing themſelves of the ſoundneſs of his judgment and the propriety of his taſte, ſubmitted their writings to his conſideration; and were ſure to receive them back in an improved ſtate. He never gave any work to the world, though few people were better able to inſtruct it in ſeveral departments of ſcience. The writer of this article, in a letter which, arriving after his firſt paralytic ſtroke, he never read, ventured to expoſtulate with him on this very ground: "When all the world, Bethell, is in combuſtion about you, will you not empty one ink-pot on the flames?" He was univerſally beloved. Wherever he lived for any length of time, he attracted a knot of friends around him, who were uncommonly attached to him. He was one of thoſe men who are like links in ſociety, and bind individuals together. Never was the death of any one more ſincerely lamented by all who knew him." E. R.—Another correſpondent adds, "Mr. Bethell was eminently diſtinguiſhed by preciſion of intellect and accuracy of information, particularly in ſcriptural and claſſical knowledge. His principles, religious and moral, were perfectly pure. He was a ſincere and zealous admirer and defender of the Church of England; but was free from that illiberal and acrimonious ſpirit, with which zeal is too often accompanied. He was warmly attached to the conſtitution of his country; and, as he was naturally inclined rather to obey the dictates of ſober reaſon and experience, than to indulge in the viſions of Enthuſiaſm, he looked with a jealous eye on all innovation, however ſpecious the pretexts might be by which it was attempted to be juſtified. His eminent good ſenſe rendered his opinion on all important ſubjects of the greateſt value to his friends; for, if it did not always completely gratify the ardour of the ſanguine, it frequently prevented or moderated the ill effects which that habit of mind has a natural tendency to produce. His humour, which was often enriched with wit, was of a peculiar and energetic kind. This quality, ſo dangerous to moſt men, was in him perfectly harmleſs. So pure and ample was his fund of genuine hilarity, that, unlike many eminent characters, even in his own profeſſion, who have been endowed with that perilous talent, he both feared and diſdained to excite in his hearers an admiration of his *boldneſs*, to ſupply a deficiency of wit. He performed all the duties of his ſacred office with that earneſt but unaffected ſimplicity, which ſo advantageouſly diſtinguiſhes rational piety from puritanical oſtentation. The paralytic affection which proved fatal to him, though it partially obſcured his intellectual powers, yet did not entirely deprive him of any faculty. Though free from pain, for which mercy he was moſt thankful, he neceſſarily felt much uneaſineſs. It did not appear that he had any apprehenſion of immediate danger; but retained without diminution the ſame ſerenity of temper and extreme ſenſibility to the feelings of others, which characterized his life. His memory will ever be cheriſhed with affection and gratitude by his pariſhioners. *Their* loſs, though great, may be repaired by the virtues of his ſucceſſor. In the hearts of his *friends* he has left a void, which can never be filled up on this ſide the grave."

5. At her houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 86, Lady Frances Williams Wynn, relict of Sir Watkin Williams W. ſo famed for his hoſpitality and munificence throughout Wales 60 years ago. She preſerved, by her conciliating manners, the high regard of his numerous friends during her ſon's long minority; and her memory was clear, and ſtrength of mind continued to the laſt.

At his ſeat at White-place, Berks, the Rev. R. Leyceſter.

In St. James's-place, Mrs. James, of Clay-hill, Beckenham, Kent.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Maj.-gen. Ilay Ferrier, niece of the late Ld. Juſtice Clerk.

6. At Preſtonfield, in her 83d year, Mrs. A. Nairne, daughter of the late J. N. eſq.

At his houſe at Sonning, near Reading, Berks, aged about 70, Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, bart.

The wife of Mr. Lincoln, of Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare.

In Gower-ſtreet, Godfrey Kettle, eſq.

In South Audley-ſtreet, John Compton, eſq. of Minſted, Hants, one of the verdurers of the New Foreſt. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of that county in 1797.

In

In Piccadilly, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. &c. &c. He died at the houſe his lady bought for him, on an interruption of his own finances, with ſome jewels, a preſent to her by a foreign Princeſs, who, in a letter to our own Sovereign, praiſes Lady Hamilton, in full gratitude of heart, as "her beſt friend and preſerver! to whom ſhe was indebted certainly for life, and probably for the crown!" Sir William was a man of moſt extraordinary endowments, and his memory will be dear to the literary world by the indefatigable exertions which he made through life to add to our ſtock of knowledge and of models in the fine arts. His whole life, indeed, was devoted to ſtudies connected with the arts, and he made every intereſt contribute to the paſſion of his ſoul. He was the foſter-brother of his preſent Majeſty, which laid the foundation of that gracious attachment and friendſhip with which he was honoured by the King through the whole of his public ſervice. By that immediate protection he procured the favourite appointment of Miniſter at the Court of Naples; which he enjoyed, with the uninterrupted approbation of the two Courts, for 26 years, and which he would not exchange for more lucrative ſituations. The zealous and ſucceſsful efforts which he made, during all this time, in bringing to light the buried treaſures of antiquity, and in promoting a juſt and correct taſte in the arts, by making known, in his works, the ſpecimens of the pure and chaſte ſtyle of the claſſic æra that he had diſcovered, need not be here enumerated. He was equally active and ſucceſsful in the duties of his appointment; and maintained the harmony of the two Courts at a period when it required all his influence and addreſs to counteract the deſigns of thoſe who had an intereſt in the breach of the amity that ſo happily ſubſiſted. The Engliſh nobility and gentry who travelled into Italy ſpeak with the warmeſt acknowledgements of the ſplendid hoſpitality with which he repreſented his Sovereign. About 12 years ago he married the preſent Lady Hamilton; and never was an union productive of more perfect felicity. The anxious ſolicitude, the unwearied attentions, the domeſtic duties, joined to the uncommon talents and accompliſhments of Lady Hamilton, were ſources of the pureſt happineſs to both, as well as of delight to the circle in which they lived. Sir William derived from his lady, in his laſt illneſs, all the conſolations of which life was ſuſceptible; and he at length, without a ſtruggle or ſigh, breathed his laſt breath in her arms. He had a penſion of 1200l. a year on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, conferred on him for his long diplomatic ſervices, which ceaſes with his exiſtence. He has made his nephew, the Hon. Charles Greville (deputy lord chamberlain), his ſole heir. His eſtates near Swanſea, which he got by a former wife, amount to 5000l. per annum; theſe he has left charged with 700l. per annum, as an annuity to the preſent Lady Hamilton during her life. His remains were interred at Milford Haven, in Pembrokeſhire. His "Obſervations on Mount Veſuvius, Mount Ætna, and other Vulcanos, in a Series of Letters to the Royal Society," were re-publiſhed, with notes, in 1772, 8vo (XLII. 334).

7. Mary-Anne-Horatia Beloe, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. William Beloe; who, though no more than five years of age, promiſed all that could delight and ſatisfy her parents' wiſhes.

At Brighthelmſtone, John Aldridge, eſq. of New lodge, near Horſham, one of his Majeſty's deputy-lieutenants, and captain in the Suſſex militia.

At Edinburgh, in his 77th year, Patrick Crichton, Earl of Dumfries, elected, 1786, one of the 16 peers of Scotland. He ſucceeded his uncle, the fourth earl; and married, 1771, a daughter of Ronald Crawford, eſq. of Reſtalrig, by whom he had a ſon, born 1776, and a daughter, born 1773.

8. About 12 at night, greatly lamented, after a painful illneſs of two months, which ſhe was enabled to bear with much Chriſtian patience and reſignation, Catherine, the youngeſt daughter of Mr. John Ruſſell, bookſeller, Guildford, Surrey.

In Somerſet place, in her 63d year, the lady of Sir John Henſlow, firſt ſurveyor of his Majeſty's navy.

At Edinburgh, Sir John Whiteſoord, of Whiteſoord, bart.—Aged 56, Mr. James Sibbald, bookſeller, and proprietor of the circulating-library at Edinburgh.

9. Of a decline, aged 14, Maſter William-George Hawes, only ſon of Mr. H. ſurgeon, Tooley-ſtreet.

In St. James's-place, aged 50, Mr. Chriſtopher Mayhew, many years in conſiderable practice, as a ſurgeon and apothecary, at Ramſgate, and much eſteemed. About 4 years ago he was ſeized with hæmorrhage from the lungs, which returned again lately, and ſoon terminated his exiſtence.

By a fall from his horſe, in a fit of apoplexy, while riding in Hyde park, Mr. Toulmin, of Knightsbridge.

In an apoplectic fit, in bed, Mr. Daniel Henwood, of Smithfield.

At Holton park, co. Oxford, in her 24th year, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, wife of Col. P. brother to the Earl of Macclesfield.

10. After a few days illneſs, at her houſe in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 83, Mrs. Lloyd, well known in the circles of faſhion. For many years ſhe had been in the habit of giving public breakfaſts at her apartments in Kenſington palace, at which upwards of 300 perſons frequently attended.

12. At

12. Aged 78, the relict of Mr. Samuel Fox, bookſeller, of Derby.

At Billeſdon, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Mary Heard, a maiden lady, poſſeſſed of very conſiderable perſonal property.

13. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Conyers, eſq. of Copped hall, Eſſex.

14. In Wigmore-ſtreet, in her 82d year, Mrs. Feake, daughter of the late Governor F. of Durrington, Eſſex. She has bequeathed to Col. Glynn, of Great Cumberland-place, who married a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Hollingbury, her god-daughter, a legacy of 40,000l. (the whole of her funded property), beſides a conſiderable quantity of plate and houſehold furniture. She was interred in the family-vault at Henham, in Eſſex, on the 22d inſt.

At Old Swinford, in his 65th year, Oliver Dixon, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Worceſter and Stafford, and one of the benchers of the hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

15. R. Lindſay, eſq. of Hampſtead, formerly of Charles-town, South Carolina.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, Capt. Robert Abbon Math, of Mitcham, co. Surrey, late commander of the General Stuart Indiaman.

16. At Stockwell, Surrey, in his 21ſt year, Wm. Blackborow, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Wm. B. eſq. of Clerkenwell.

17. At Canterbury, in his 69th year, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mr. Henry Kirkby, printer, and one of the proprietors of the Kentiſh Gazette.

Wm. Park, eſq. of Baldwin's-gardens.

18 In South Audley-ſtreet, Mr. John Cooper Horton, formerly of Watling-hill, Suſſex, 17 years a faithful and active aſſiſtant in the office of Edward Boodle, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor in Lower Brook-ſtreet. This gentleman's life and death are proofs how much integrity, good nature, and good manners, endear us to ſociety; for he lived reſpected, and conſequently died regretted, by all who knew him. During his illneſs, which was of ſeveral months continuance, his friends vied with each other in their endeavours to alleviate his ſufferings by their attentions towards him, but particularly the gentleman in whoſe ſervice he had ſo long been. He was alſo attended during the whole time, and to his laſt moment, by an only daughter, with a fortitude and perſeverance which muſt have been prompted by the higheſt ſtate of filial affection, and continued by a truly religious ſenſe of duty.

19. In her 66th year, Mrs. Ellen-Jane-Maria Jones, relict of the late Giles J. eſq. ſecretary to the York Buildings Water Company. She was a daughter of John Fewtrell, eſq. an eminent diſtiller near Chiſwell-ſtreet; and diſcharged, in an exemplary manner, the duties of wife and mother.

22. At Brentford, after a few days illneſs, Capt. J. Johnſon, paymaſter of the Royal Weſtminſter regiment of militia.

25. At her houſe in Gower-ſtreet, in her 79th year, Mrs. Baker, widow of Richard B. eſq. formerly of Devonſhire-ſquare, merchant, and younger brother of Sir Wm. B. alderman of London.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 29, to April 26, 1803.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 976	2073		Males 817	1670		2 and 5	166		50 and 60	189	
Females 1097			Females 853			5 and 10	59		60 and 70	152	
Whereof have died under two years old		315				10 and 20	42		70 and 80	114	
Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.; 3s. 0d.; 3s. 0d.; 3s. 0d.						20 and 30	100		80 and 90	43	
Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d.½ per pound						30 and 40	149		90 and 100	6	
						40 and 50	224		100	0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 25.

Fine	44s. to 48s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	00s. 0d. to 00s.
Seconds	40s. to 44s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	10s. 0d. to 10s. 6d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 3d.½

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.		Suſſex Pockets	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	
Ditto Bags	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.		Ditto Bags	8l. 0s. to 9l.	15s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.		Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 7l.	15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 5s. 0d. to 7l. 0s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 13s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Aver.	2l. 8s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Apr. 20, 1803, is 41s. 7¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Apr. 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	7s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beaſts 2000. Sheep and Lambs 9000.	

TALLOW, Apr. 25, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 5d.

COALS, Newcaſtle 42s. 6d. Delivered 51s. 6d.—Sunderland 38s. 6d. Delivered 47s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 76s. Mottled, 88s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES, 10s. Moulds 12s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1803.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Cr. Confols.	4 per Cts onfo	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	177½	——	64	——	98⅜	——	——	——	207	——	6 d.	——	——	——	16	——	63¾	18 0 0	98
30	175	——	63½	——	98	——	——	——	202	2	6	68¼	——	——	16	——	61⅞	18 1 0	98
31	——	——	61¾	——	96⅞	——	——	——	201½	4	7	68	——	——	16¼	——	61⅝	18 1 0	98
1	——	——	63	——	97¼	——	——	——	202	3	8	68¼	——	——	15	——	61¾	18 1 0	98
2	——	——	63½	——	97	——	——	——	——	——	6	——	——	——	14¾	——	63	18 3 0	98
3	Sunday																		
4	——	——	62	——	96½	——	——	——	——	——	5	——	——	——	15½	——	62¾	18 3 0	98
5	——	——	61¾	——	96¾	——	——	——	——	——	6	——	——	——	16	——	61¾	18 10 0	98
6	170½	——	62⅛	——	97	——	——	——	204	——	2	——	——	——	15¾	——	61½	18 10 0	98
7	170	——	62¼	——	97½	——	——	——	204	——	par	——	——	——	15½	——	61¾	18 10 0	98
8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
9	——	——	62¾	——	97½	——	——	——	204	——	1 d.	——	——	——	15¾	——	——	18 10 0	98
10	Sunday																		
11	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
12	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
13	170	——	62⅜	——	98	——	——	——	202	— p.	par	68⅜	——	——	15½	91⅞	——	19 7 0	98
14	169½	——	63½	——	98¼	——	——	——	204	½ p.	1 d	68½	——	——	14	92¾	——	19 7 0	98
15	169½	——	64½	——	99	——	——	——	205¾	6 p.	1 d.	68½	——	——	13	93	——	19 7 0	98
16	——	——	64⅜	——	99⅛	——	——	——	205	——	1 d.	70¼	64⅛	——	13¼	93¼	——	19 7 0	98
17	Sunday																		
18	181½	——	64½	——	100¼	——	——	——	206	——	par	70¼	65	——	12¾	94	——	19 7 0	98
19	——	——	66	——	101⅛	——	——	——	210	——	1 d.	70½	65¼	——	10¾	94½	——	19 7 0	98
20	176½	——	66⅜	——	102	——	——	——	211	——	par	——	66	65¾	10¾	96½	——	19 7 0	98
21	177	65⅞	67⅛	——	101¾	——	——	——	210¾	p	1 d.	——	66	65¾	9½	96½	——	19 7 0	98
22	169	64¼	66¼	——	9½	——	——	——	207½	p	1 d.	——	66	65¼	——	95¾	——	21 10 0	98
23	169	63½	64½	——	99¼	——	——	——	205½	——	1 d.	——	——	——	13½	94½	——	21 10 0	98
24	Sunday																		
25	169	64	65	——	9 ½	——	——	——	207	——	par	——	——	——	12½	——	——	21 10 0	98
26	169½	64¼	65⅞	2¼	10	——	——	——	206	——	2 d.	——	——	——	——	——	——	26 0 0	98
27	169¾	64½	66	82½	100¼	——	——	——	206½	——	——	——	——	——	11½	——	——	26 0 0	98

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street.] J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holbourn.